INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 106 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT NOT HOSTILE TO BRITAIN

—:o:—

It Is Necessary For Starving Millions

BRITAIN MUST LOOK TO OTHER MARKETS

GANDHIJI REPLIES TO MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE RESOLUTION

BORSAD, May 6.

Mahatma Gandhi stated as follows when interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the resolution of the Manchester Royal Exchange on the boycott and import duties on textiles:

"The resolution of the Manchester Royal Exchange is partly based on a misapprehension. There is no hostility to Britain in the present movement.

On the contrary, Congressmen are trying, against heavy odds to promote goodwill in so far as it is possible under the circumstances. It is not sufficiently realised what a tremendous step the Congress has taken in lifting the boycott of British goods.

DON'T MIX.

The boycott of foreign cloth must not be mixed up with that of British goods. It is a misnomer to call the boycott of foreign cloth as boycott. That name, therefore, has been intentionally omitted from the settlement.

I use the word boycott even for the exclusion of foreign cloth, because it has become a current popular expression. Nobody, however, mistakes its purpose.

ECONOMIC MEASURE.

The exclusion of foreign cloth does produce political consequences, but it is a predominantly economic and social proposition and an economic necessity for the semi-starved millions.

Instead, therefore, of agitating against a permanent movement or economic uplift, if the leading men of Lancashire will find out ways and means of disposing their manufacturers in other countries where they are wanted, they will save much time and really promote good will between the two countries.

PEACEFUL PICKETING.

I regard the attempt to suppress peaceful picketing as fruitless.

Surely Lord Irwin did not accept peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops without sound reasons; Any one who would study this question as patiently as he did cannot but come to the same conclusion as Lord Irwin."—A. P.

BOMBAY'S WOMEN WARRIORS

—:o:—

Gandhiji To Be Consulted About Future Work

Mrs. Goshup Captain and Nargis Captain left for Borsad on Tuesday night to see Gandhiji. It is understood that the object of their visit is to consult Gandhiji about the future work of the Desh Sevika Sangh.

It will be recalled that Dr. N. S. Hardikar the organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal had been to Borsad to see Gandhiji regarding the future activities of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

TWO WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

It appears there are some differences as to the national activities to be undertaken by women in Bombay. There are two women's organisations in the city viz., the Hindustani Seva Dal women's section and the Desh Sevika Sangh. It appears that attempts are being made to bring about a compromise and to distribute the work among the two organisations.

SEEKING MAHATMA'S ADVICE

—:o:—

Unemployment In Karachi

KARACHI, May 6.

The Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the Karachi Congress Session this afternoon agreed by a majority to the proposal to pay Rs. 8,700 to the Vyapari Maha Mandal towards the loss, sustained by the mandal on Khadi Exhibition organised during the Congress week.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa is leaving tomorrow meet Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the local merchants and explain the unemployment situation in Karachi and obtain his decision with regard to the picketing carried on by the unemployed. In a statement to the press Mr. Sidhwa refers to the acuteness of the distress among the unemployed laborers and the lower middleclass people, declares that the policy adopted by the Government of dispensing with the services the low paid staff has caused bitterness and urges the retrenchment Committee which is to meet at Simla on the 26th instant to recommend an alround ten per cent reduction of the employees of all cadre. Otherwise a more serious situation than the present one will develop.—A. P.

SWARAJ FOR ALL CLASSES

HE OPNES SCHOOL FOR DHARALAS

BORSAD, May 6.

Mr. Gandhi went out this evening to Bochasan village three miles away to lay the foundation of a school for bariyas a backward community. The school will be named Vallabh Vidyalaya after Mr. Vallabhbai Patel.

Addressing an open air meeting of villagers who had gathered in large numbers, Mr. Gandhi paid a tribute to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Gandhi added that to this school would be admitted the greater part of the sons of Bariyas, Patanwadias and Dharalas whom he called Thakors.

LAST STRUGGLE.

Some of them had purchased confiscated lands and harassed people during the last civil disobedience movement, but the rest of them had remained with the people. Similarly, all members of other communities did not join in the struggle.

It was not compulsory for all to join the struggle, but if the struggle had to be resumed in future all should join it, although the speaker wished that they would win poorna swaraj at the end of the present temporary truce and that there would be present peace.

SWARAJ FOR ALL.

But that Swaraj would be the Swaraj of all communities, including Bhangis (sweepers) it would not be Swaraj, if all communities did not participate in it.

Concluding Mahatma Gandhi urged the Dharalas to give up their long standing feuds with Patidars to give up their long Patidars and so also with their practice of looting and stealing.

The school would be conducted out of the fund of Rs. 100,000 donated by Mr. Nagindas Amulakharai of Bombay to the Gujerat Vidyapeth for rural education.

MR. JAMNALAL NON-POSSUMOUS.

Mr. Jamanlal Bajaj arrived here to-day to consult Mr. Gandhi before proceeding to preside over the Karnataic Provincial Conference. Mr. Bajaj whose name has been freely mentioned in the press as one of the Secretaries to be taken by Mr. Gandhi to London to help him at the Second Round Table Conference, interviewed said "I do not know whether Mr. Gandhi is going to London, but if he does go and wishes to take any member of the Working Committee of the Congress with him to help him, it can only be done by the Working Committee allowing such a member to interrupt his work for such purpose.—A. P.

INDIA MEANS TO BE FREE

—:o:—

Separate Electorates Created Quarrels

SIND MUSLIMS FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 6.

To counteract propaganda reforms of separate electorates a largely attended meeting of Karachi Mohamadans was held at Jhuna market quarter, under the presidentship of Moulana Mahmad Sidik, one of the Vice-chairmen of the Reception Committee of the last Congress.

Mr. Haifiz Nasir Ahmed said that all Sind Muslims were agreeable to Sind Pact, which enunciated joint electorates, Sind Separation and weightage for minority. Even Mr. Abdulla Haroon and Sheikh Abdulmajid had signed this Pact. Discussing the comparative merits of joint and separate electorates, the speaker averted latter caused disunity and communal riots, resulting in delicate situations, dividing the nation into two.

Water-tight compartments existed nowhere on earth. They were only ardently desired by the Government the former on the other hand makes for united India can stand neither a Hindu Raj nor a Muslim Raj. We were determined to be free or be wiped off altogether.

Among other speakers, Mr. Mubarakali said in separate electorates peasants and workers will not be benifitted by it.

The President summing up said we tried for re-approachment But the other side, was adament. Joint electorates question was one of life and death. Compromise on essentials was impossible.

Another meeting is put down to-night.

PREMIER OR CABINET M'NISTER TO VISIT INDIA ?

—:o:—

LONDON. May 6.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Bracken, who asked whether the Premier or any other member of Government was officially visiting India this year, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald referred to the questioner to Mr. Benn's speech to which he said he ad nothing to add.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL SCARE IN CAWNPORE

Crowds Disperse Peacefully

CAWNPORE, May 6.

Late this evening a scare spread around certain mohollas that Hindu-Muslim trouble was imminent, as it was alleged, that Hindus had assaulted two Moslems in Kili Bazar. This caused knots of Mahomedans to gather at road corners in Meston Road, and one man was reported to have come out with a revolver which he flourished at a passerby.

A large crowd of Moslems visited the Prince of Wales Hospital demanding to know the condition of the persons alleged to have been wounded.

A police party armed with lathis moved through the locality and restored order, but the realisation that the rumour was a gross exaggeration was also a factor in causing the Mahomedans to disperse peacefully.

The origin of the scare appears to be quite ordinary in that certain traffickers in charas assaulted an excise informer and the latter's friends immediately gave a communal tint to the occurrence. The situation at night is quiet.—A. P.

Mr. Ogale's Appeal Admitted.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 5.

Mr. Staples, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur admitted on Friday last an appeal filed on behalf of Mr. Ogale, Editor, "Maharashtra," and the same will come up for hearing on the 25th instant. Mr. Ogale is at present in the Seoni Jail.

FIGHTING INDIAN BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Reduction In Cotton Freights

PLANS TO HELP BRITISH EXPORTERS.

LONDON, May 5.

Reduction of cotton freights to the various ports of India which has been announced includes rate on lowgrade cotton from Birkenhead to Madras. Hitherto, it was sixty shillings per ton; it will now be forty shillings until the end of August, with extension, if trade is thereby stimulated.—Reuter.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

Empire Cottons To Be Given Preference

Lord Derby, presiding over the British Cotton-growing Association at Manchester, announced that when an increased demand for cotton goods set in Lancashire would be urged to give preference to those types of cotton produced in commercial quantities within the Empire.

He remarked that the accumulation of supplies of Empire cotton already on the hands of the Association would be increased by new crops coming in from the Sudan, East Africa, and West Africa.—Reuter.

653 POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Still In Bengal Jails.

The Secretary, B. P. C. C., writes:—

In pursuance of the resolution of the last Congress at Karachi regarding the release of political prisoners, the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. authorised Sj. Rajkumar Chakravarty to collec figures of political prisoners still in jail, both convicted and under-trial, in the province of Bengal. Accordingly, he despatched to-day the first list of such prisoners.

The list sent to Mr. Nariman at Bombay, who has been put in charge of the collection of figures by the Congress Working Committee, contains a schedule of 653 political prisoners including detenus, prisoners under-trial and convicted under various "violence" sections and in conspiracy cases. Another short list of 6 prisoners was dispatched to Sj. Jairamdas Daulatram the Secretary, A.I.C.C. at Ahmedabad and these prisoners having been convicted of sedition and technical violence during the Civil Disobedience Movement, come strictly under the Truce terms. As the figure are being still collected, the list is incomplete and a fuller list will follow shortly.

Mahatma And Miss Mayo.

Mr. Andrews was asked if Mahatma Gandhi as a Hindu supported the abuses depicted by Miss Katherine Mayo. Pointing out the impossibility of Gandhiji tolerating social and other injustices, Mr. Andrews said that Gandhiji was doing more than anyone else to secure the removal of abuses. He added that Miss Mayos' books were vitiated by distortions and inaccuracies. Mr. Andrews when in New York had pointed out two serious misrepresentations to poet Rabindranath Tagore in her works and understood her to promise that they would be withdrawn, but this had not been done.—Reuter.

Law As In Normal Times In India Says Benn

—:o:—

LONDON, May 6.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a suggestion of Sir Alfred Knox that other Provincial Governments should take measures to maintain order on the same lines as those recently announced by the Governor of the Punjab, Mr. Benn said that the "policy pursued is to administer law as in normal times without relaxation or unnecessary rigour."—Reuter.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Many Official And Non-Official Bills

THE PRESS BILL

SIMLA, May 6.

It is not definitely known when the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly will commence but it is believed that it will be early in September.

The Assembly Department today circularised all members, intimating that there are six official and thirteen non-official bills, which were not finally disposed of in the last session and which may be brought forward to Simla.

PRESS BILL.

Of the six official Bills the Indian Press Bill and the Unlawful Instigation Bill have only passed the stage of introduction.

The Bengal Criminal Law Supplementary Bill has been circulated for eliciting opinion, as also the Indian Income-tax Amendment Bill.

The Indian Partnership Bill and the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency Bill have been referred to a Select Committee.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

Of the thirteen non-official bills ten have passed through the introduction stage, while Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bar Councils Bill and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's Bill amending Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, are in the circulation stage. Over twenty new bills have been given notice of by groups of non-official members. —A. P.

ARMS BURIED NEAR PRISONERS' CELLS

Chittagong Sensation

CURFEW ORDER CONTINUES

CHITTAGONG, May 6.

In connection with the reported discovery of several dangerous weapons yesterday, it is understood that two revolvers, several live cartridges and material for the manufacture of bombs which were buried underground near the armoury raid prisoners' cells in the local jail were unearthed in the course of certain repairs.

Mr. V. W. F. Hicks of the Indian Police has been appointed whole time Jail Superintendent. Curfew Order and other precautionary measures continue.—A. P.

"SKY-CLAD" JAIN MUNIES

Collector Withdraws Case For Being Naked In Streets

—:o:—

SURAT, May 6.

The Collector of Broach has unconditionally withdrawn the case in which three Jain munies who always remain "skyclad" were charged with moving naked in the streets. It will be remembered that a few days back the Collector of Broach agreed to withdraw the case on certain conditions, but the munies did not agree with the Collector. Afterwards some of their jain followers interviewed Mr. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division, and discussed the matter with him. The Collector of Broach was also interviewed and an understanding was reached. After this the Collector ordered the City Magistrate of Broach to withdraw the case unconditionally.—A. P.

COMMON BASIS ON DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

LONDON, May 6.

Three British political parties are exchanging views in order to establish a common basis of agreement on the question of disarmament and thus strengthen the hands of Government in presenting to the world a completely united front apart from political considerations. The meeting with regard to this fixed for to-morrow is in continuation of the discussion inaugurated fortnight ago.—Reuter.

"People Fiercer Than Wolves"

—:o:—

"GUNS FIRED LIKE CRACKERS:" "WHOLE FAMILIES BURNT ALIVE"

"Horrors Of Cawnpore Worse Than Those Of 1857

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE May 6.

The Congress Inquiry Committee which has been sitting here has examined several witnesses regarding the origin and progress of the riots and some important evidence is expected to be tendered during the week end. One witness, Pandit Hiridaynarain Hirdeshi in his evidence last night summed up the riots as follows:

FAMILIES BURNT ALIVE.

"Such horrors were probably not committed even during the Mutiny of 1857. For four days British Rule appeared to be non-existent in Cawnpore. Butchery of small children, burning alive of people in broad daylight and in open highways were quite ordinary occurrences. To demolish and burn temples and mosques was regarded as a sacred duty. People lost their rationality and became fiercer than wolves, several families sitting inside their houses were burnt to death along with everything inside. Guns were fired like crackers whether their holders were lawful holders or not and people were shot down indiscriminately. Prosperous people dealing in thousands and lakhs of rupees are now beggars on the streets and thousands are rendered homeless. The protecting hand of the police was absent."

CONGRESS REFUSES PARTICIPATION IN GOVT. INQUIRY.

Sjt. Jog, the prominent Congress leader of Cawnpore was invited by the President of the Government Inquiry Commission to tender evidence as several witnesses had laid a heavy responsibility on the Congress in connection with the riots. Sjt. Jog has replied that although he would personally have responded the Congress Committee has decided that in view of the fact that local Government officials have refused to give evidence before the Congress Inquiry Committee it is undesirable that Congress witnesses should officially give evidence before the Government Committee.

FIGHT OVER SKULL.

That emberes of the tragedy are still alive is indicated by stray incidents in mixed mohallas. A few days ago a skull apparently of a dead body of month or so ago was found in a sewer and immediately rival communities each claimed is as their own The matter eventually reached the Collector referred to the leaders and delivered the skull to Muslims.

B. P. C. ELECTION & CUMULATIVE VOTING

—:o:—

Congressmen Want Candidates To Come Out With Their Manifestos

The vigorous election campaign which is being carried on for the ensuing B.P.C.C. elections has been responsible for the re-appearance of the "Bhoi patrikas" in Bombay.

BHOI PATRIKAS AGAIN.

The bold letters in chalk at street corners, which were used as a means of giving publicity to Congress programmes during the days of the Civil Disobedience movement, are now utilised for advertising the merits or demerits of the rival candidates. A "Bhoi patrika" seen in Girgaum on Wednesday spoke of certain candidates who alone deserved the confidence of the public and warned the voters against casting their votes is favour of any candidate who did not merit any support.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES STAND FOR.

This novel method of propaganda has, however, not helped the voter to make up his mind as to who really are the candidates that deserve his support. A voter who takes a keen interest in the local Congress affairs seriously suggested that the candidates should come forward and tell the public what they stand for and what programme they will carry out during the next few months. This was important in view of the critical times the country may have to face in future. If the candidates set forth their programme it would guide the voter and help him in making his choice.

UNDEMOCRATIC.

A suggestion which anothe candidate made was that the Congress should not in any circumstance adopt an undemocratic form of election. It appears that this candidate takes serious exception to the cumulative votin which is sought to be introduced in most of the Wards.

The form of voting which had been in vogue in previous years was by "single transferable vote", but this year the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has left it to the respective Wards to decide which form of vote it should adopt. Excepting in Parel Ward, the general tendency seems to be in favour of introducing the cumulative voting" system.

This form of election is characterised as "undemocratic", as it has been established after years of experience that cumulative voting lends itself more readily to corruption than the single transferable voting system. Such voting is roundly condemned in America and an Inquiry Commission was appointed which definitely laid down that this particular system led to "graft" and corruption.

It is also pointed cut that there is no justification for a change in the single transferable vote system, which had worked admirably so far.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 6.

Previous Closing Rate	9.81
To-day's Opening Rate	9.81
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	plus .10

Broach Ap. May	183
Broach July Aug.	189 8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY

Liverpool, May 6.

Previous Closing Rate	5.31
To-day's Opening Rate	5.26
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.26
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 6.

Silver Ready	13 3 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	13 2 0
	Unchanged
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 6.

Vaisak	44 2 0
Jeth	43 15 0 (with duty)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET AN CHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A qualified COMPOUNDER. See R.M.O Free Emergency Hospital, Ladwadi, C. P. Tank, immediately.
A 2971

WANTED—Qualified NURSES and HOUSE SURGEON. Apply in person to Dr. SHAH, between 6 and 8 p.m. POLY CLINIC, New Queen's Road.
A R4962

WANTED—AGENTS for Ahmedabad ½" and 1½" Brass letter name plates, at 0-2-6 and 0-6-0 a letter with frame. THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO., 9, Hamam Street, Bombay No. 1.
A R4960

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS in the moffusil for our well-known "SHIP-BRAND" Swadeshi French Polish. Inquire for Agency Terms from: SHROFF & Co., 1307, Corner Grant Road, Bombay.
A R 4855

WANTED PRINTING—A Competent FOREMAN for Composing Dept. Must be a thorough Technical Compositor possessing complete knowledge of composing and display work. Must control and exact work from staff of composing room. At least ten years experience necessary. Salary Rs. 75/- overtime extra. Applying to Box No. 880 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4941

WANTED—MANAGER for established Life Insurance Branch Office at Ajmer on salary and commission. Persons who could guarantee minimum business and place Rs. 2,000 cash security only need apply stating age, experience, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2958

THE PAY attached to the Drawing post, advertised under dates 20/4/31, 22/4/31 and 24/4/31 is Rs. 45-3-75 and not 30-3-60 as previously notified. The qualified candidates can apply by the 15th instant. DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 2951

WANTED—an expert SALESMAN by a big and influential Mill Store and Machinery Office. Pay according to abilities. Apply Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4953

AN educated young Hindu (preferably a student) to go to Europe as VALET on six months' trip. Must know cooking. Apply Box No. 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4950

Houses & Flats To Let.

TURNER ROAD, Bandra. Hormasji D. Motafram's Bungalow, 1st and 2nd floor TO LET to any nation.
C R 4922

TO LET—Santa Cruz, Military Road, Airy Ground floor FLAT, one hall, 4 rooms, kitchen, electric fittings. Rent Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 891, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4959

Machinery, Tools, Etc

MACHINERY FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESSES and BOILERS of well known make. Apply to Messrs. JEYRAM PARAMANAND & Co., 21, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
N 2844

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, conirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13 with postage. DOORWESSI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T R4863

Trade Announcement.

FOR QUICK SALE—Fuel oil and water white kerosine in any quantity at considerably reduced prices to clear. Apply sharp, BENIPRASAD KEDARNATH, Phone No. 23848, 331, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R3705

Loans

WANTED—A PARTNER, who can invest rupees one lac in a firm of importing and commission agents. Business is running a free from any risk, yielding handsome income. Interest and partnership will be allowed. Write for particulars to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4956

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma, taught free by Post in two weeks. June examinations. Apply prospectus. PAITHANNKER, Post Rajurl, Poona.
E R 4872

Profession.

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 221. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

Earn thousands monthly (by investing Rs. 125) through New York Cotton Specialist Professor SHROFF'S one sure closing figure. Time: 12 to 8, opposite Pigeon Stand, 5, Mint Road, near H. P. O.
P R 4936

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

WARNING TO ALL CONCERNED.

TAKE NOTICE that the Power of Attorney granted by the undersigned in favour of Mahomed Hussein Kardar has been CANCELLED. Any person dealing with him as representing me or my firm of The United Player's Corporation shall do so at his own risk. Further I entrusted the said Mahomed Hussein Kardar as my Agent with the following films, viz: (1) Mysterious Eagle, (2) Safadar-Jang, (3) Brave Heart and (4) Shepherd. The above films and all the positive copies thereof are my absolute property. All concerned are requested not to pay any moneys in respect of the said films either by way of bookings or otherwise to the said Mahomed Hussein Kardar.

All persons having any dealings with my firm of The United Players Corporation should communicate and remit all moneys to the undersigned direct.

ABDUL RASHID KARDAR,
Sole Proprietor.
The United Players Corporation, Ravi Road, Lahore.
2958

NOTICE

WANTED—An experienced B.A., B.T., or B.A., S.T.C.D., for Modasa High School, capable of taking English, Mathematics or Geography in higher standards. Salary according to experience and qualification. Apply to the CHAIRMAN, Managing Committee, Modasa Education Society, Modasa (Distt. Ahmedabad).
2960.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

TIRUPUR HORSE RACES.

The PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that Cattle Fair and Pony Show, Industrial Exhibition and Horse Races will be held at Tirupur, during the ensuing car festival on and from 1st June to 3rd June, 1931.

(Sd.) R. V. RAMASWAMY GOUNDER,
Chairman.

Municipal Office,
Tirupur, 4-5-1931.
2963.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of paper for the Press and Stationery Articles for the use of Government Offices for one year from 1-8-1931. Quotations should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st June, 1931 up to 11 a.m.

Copies of specifications and general conditions of supply can be had from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 (two) only (by cash or Money Order) and Rupee One for every extra copy on any working day during office hours.

B. T. KALE,
Manager,
State Press and Stationery Dept.
Baroda.
Dated, 4th May, 1931.
2962.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 12TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th May, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Bank, 62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation. They are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other businesss that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
B. M. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th May, 1931.
2959.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

MYSORE SERUM INSTITUTE, BANGALORE.

Tender Notice, dated 15-4-1931, for the supply of Ragi straw.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of good ragi straw in the Mysore Serum Institute, situated either near "Race View" Race Course Road, Bangalore, or near Hebbal during the Official year ending 30th June, 1932, will be received in the Office of the Director of Agriculture, in Mysore, Bangalore, upto 3-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1931.

About 10,00,000 lbs. of white ragi straw, clean and good quality are required. The rate is to be quoted per 100 lbs.

For detailed conditions, please refer to tender notice published on page 392 of the Mysore Gazette dated 23-4-1931, or ascertain in the Office of the undersigned during Office-hours between 7-30 and 11-30 a.m. or 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) P. PARTHASARTHY,
Officer in charge,
Serum Institute,
Bangalore. dated 30-4-1931.
2961

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 323 OF 1931.

Re: MADANGOPAL SITARAM, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, until recently carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay under the name and Style of Sitaram Madangopal: ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, a Firm: ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 5th day of May 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor this firm of Sitaram Madangopal as Insolvents.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.
M. M. KOTHARE,
For Insolvency Registrar.
2968

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY No. 324 OF 1931.

Re: GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper and carrying on business in Bombay: ... A Debtor.

Ex parte: JIWRAJ DAYAL: ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 5th day of May, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.
M. M. KOTHARE,
For Insolvency Registrar.
2969

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 317 OF 1931

Re: MAHOMEDBHAI SHAIK ABDULHUSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, until recently carrying on business in Glass Beads at Lohar Chawl, and now residing at Koliwada, outside the Fort of Bombay: ..... A Debtor.

Ex parte: HASSONALLY SHER MAHOMED: .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 5th day of May, 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.
M. M. KOTHARE,
For Insolvency Registrar.
2966.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 313 OF 1931.

Re: MANEKJI PARBAT, a firm and Manekji Parbat and Parbat Bharmal, carrying on business at Bombay and at Chegaon as Cotton Merchants in the name, style and firm of Manekji Parbat: ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: WALJI LADHA by his Constituted Attorney Damji Khimji: ..... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 5th day of May, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above-named Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.
M. M. KOTHARE,
For Insolvency Registrar.
2967.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DRASHAH HORMUSJI BHARUCHA and NAOROJI HORMUSJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hormusji Edulji Bharucha, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, possession, mortgage, transfer, sale, gift, lease, Exchange, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground since redeemed from the cess payable therefor together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Western side of Abdul Rehman Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 307 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 600, New No. 2819, Old Survey No. 2918, New Survey No. 1354, Cadastral Survey No. 1608 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 92 and Street No. 490-492, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Khapurji Sorabji Popatwala, and partly by the property of Panalal Pooranchand Jain High School, on or towards the North by the property of Pherozsha Edulji Umrigar, on or towards the South by the property of Cowasji Merwanji Succai.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1931.
107, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2970.

Amusements

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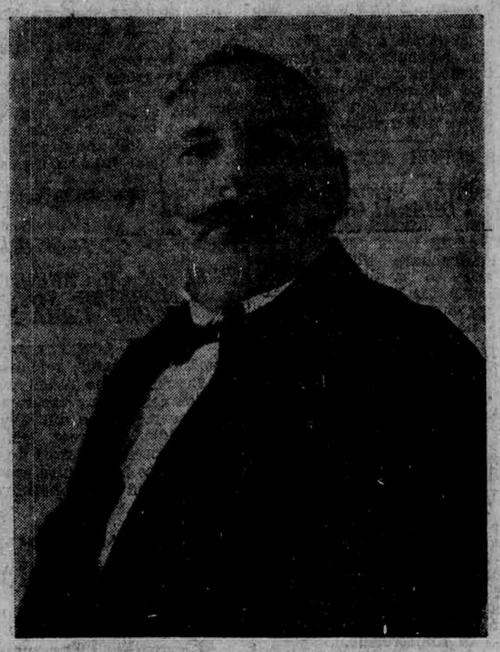

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8 The Flood
9 Disappearance Trick
10 Mystery
11 Transfiguration Through Air
12 Magic Corps
13 Linked and Unlinked
14 Animals which vanish before the eyes of the public
15 Transfiguration of a man into a Chicken.

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PROMISED LAND IS NOT YET REACHED

—:o:—

"Delhi Agreement Is Only Suspension Of Hostilities"

SEN GUPTA'S ADDRESS AT KERALA

MADRAS, May 3.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Sjt. Sen-Gupta at the Kerala provincial Conference:—

Gentlemen, the war has been suspended as the result of an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin. I shall not examine to-day the specific terms of that agreement one by one. But of one thing I am certain. Never before in the history of our relations with Britain has the representative of the King invited the tribune of the people, seditious and half-naked, to parley with him on terms of perfect equality. I do not ascribe this change in outlook to the Christian virtues of Lord Irwin or to the generous impulses of his heart. I do not ascribe it to the return of sanity and wisdom in the counsels of Lord Irwin's Government. I believe the credit is yours. The credit lies with the millions of determined men and women of India to whom no sacrifices were too great for the deliverance of the motherland. It is they who created a situation which the head of the Government could not afford to ignore Lird Irwin was convinced of th strength of public support behind the seditious Fakir. He felt that it was impossible for him t carry on administration for an length of time by Ordinances an Proclamations. He felt tha with Mahatma Gandhi in activ opposition to his Government, th administration ran the risk o being reduced to a farce and a nullity. The Agreement as we all know, is an agreement of suspension of hostilities on both sides. The period through which we are passing is not a period of peace but of truce. The suggestion implicit in the agreement is that if its conditions are not fulfilled or if its ultimate object is not realised. It would be open to the Congress as much as to the Government to resume the struggle. Mahatma Gandhi has already stated that "we shall have Purna Swaraj within the next few months or Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and myself will again be behind prison bars." The victory has not yet been achieved. The promised land has not been reached. Peace is yet to come. Whether the struggle is to be resumed or not fill depend upon the attitude that the British people take at the next Round Table Conference. You must have noticed gentlemen, that there is nothing in the agreement which would prevent the Congress delegation from demanding for India full and complete independence. Our political inlependence may exist in partnership with Britain or in isolation from it. It is for the people of India and for them alone to decide which way is better for them. But a great deal will depend on the mentality of the British people. The country will not be satisfiel the Congress will not be satisfied, with anything else or less than a political status. In which she will be able to exercise her inherent right of controlling her internal administration and foreign affairs. Of this hard fact there can be no doubt. There can be no compromise with the principle of political sovereignty.

Gentlemen, a large number of issues will be raised at the next Round Table Conference—issues such as the nature and, character of the proposed federation, the position of the princes pisa-a-pis the Indian legislature, the exact character of responsibility at the centre, the relations between the constituent states and the federal Government, the question of safebuards and protection of minorities. During the short time at my disposal, it is not possible for me to deal exhaustively with each of these issues. I propose to give you some idea of what I feel about the safeguards—an expression which has of late become so fashionable among a certain section of British politicians. Of course, safeguards, are no new things in constitutitional law. There are safeguards in the English constitution. There are safeguards in the fundamental laws of America also. The object of those safeguards is to protect the liberty of the citizen against unnecessary embarrassing and humiliating encouragement by the executive authority. The authority of safeguards is to be measured by the proportion to which they can make the will of the executive correspond to the will of the people.

THE QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDS.

But gentlemen, what about the safeguards which are proposed to be incorporated into the future constitution of this country? The Prime Minister of Ehgland has divided them into three categories. The first category he calls a group of reserved powers to somebody—the Governor-General or the Crown—and that category, we are told, is found expressed or implicit in every free constitution on the face of the earth. The powers reserved to the executive heads under this category are intended to be exercised in the event "of the breakdown of the constitution". In examining this question, we have to draw a line of distinction between Parliamentary Governments and the Governments that are not Parliamentary. The powers assigned to the head of a Parliamentary Government for emergency purposes are not identical with those reserved to the head of a non-Parliamentary Government. The President of the United States of America is not in this respect in the same position as the King of England. According to the policy formulated at the last Round Table Conference the structure of Government of this country will be based on the principle of responsibility of the exelutive to the legislature. Therefore, the powers which may be conferred by statute upon the Governors, the Governor-General or the Crown as the case may be should not in actual fact be as wide and as extensive as those exercised by the President of the United States. That is an elementary principle of constitutional law.

FINANCE AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

Then there is the second category of safeguards on which the Prime Minister has laid special emphasis. This refers to the financial and credit policy of the future government of India. The public p d wfmb mf pywkg The plea on which Mr. MacDonald seems to justify the retention of control in this matter in the hands of the executive independently of legislature is that in the absence of such control, the credit of this countny is bounr to be seriously affected. The plea in short is a plea of Indian interests and not of British or Imperial interests. I say that it does sot lie in the mouth of the Prime Minister of England to tell the world that England alone is competent to discharge impartially the obligations of credit and finance. This history of British financial and credit policy in India is one of the most scandalous chapters in world's history. Take the case of India's public debts and you get in part the story of merciless exploitation. Take again the case of the currency policy of the Government of India and you will find that it has all along been designed to help and stimulate British trade and commerce. Am I to tell you of the disastrous consequences of the ratio that has been officially fixed by the Government?' Am I to tell you of the various methods by means of which they have for several years contracted the currency, starved the currency needs of Indian trade and industry in order to keep up the exchange? Are you not aware that the official ratio has consistently failed to keep pace with the movement of trade and that it has been sought to be propped up by resort to indiscriminate withdrawals of currency from the market by silver sales, issue of Treasury Bills and 'ad hoc' securities, Are you going to hand over the interests of indigenous trade and commerce to a handful of British people whose business is exploitation but whose profession is pious charity? No self-governing country has ever allowed foreigners to control their credit and currency. And we are not prepared to allow Mr. MacDonald's people to retain control of our purse and credit.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. MacDonald's third category of safeguards refers to the protection of minorities which, I think, includes the so-called rights of the British trading community in India. The Nehru Committee dealt with this question in 1928. Much has since been said and written on it. The latest is the clause substituted for paragraph 14 of the Report of the Minorities Sub-Committee which reads as follows:—

"At the instance of the British commercial community, the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies, trading in Indian and the rights of Indian-born subjects and that an appropriate convention based on reciprocity should be entered into for the purpose of regulating these rights."

DISCRIMINATORY LEGISLATION

This clause, it will be seen, raises a number of legal and constitutional issues. It takes for granted that the Europeans trading in India should be treated as nationals of this country as Indians themselves. The suggestion implicit in this presumption is that no difference should be observed as between those Europeans who have been in this country for a number of years, if not for generations, and those who may come hereafter for purposes of trade, commerce and industry. Having laid down this principle, the clause proceeds to state that there should be no commercial discrimination as between one class of citizens and another—the expression 'citizen' including both Indians and Britishers. The last part of the clause makes it clear that, if there is to be any differential treatment, it should be by an appropriate convention based on reciprocity between England and India. Taking the last part of the clause first, it may be said that a convention based on reciprocity is meaningless because for any large number of Indians to settle in England and to carry on business there is not a practical proposition. England is not a developing or growing country in the sense India is and there can be no temptation on the part of Indians to proceed to England to exploit her economic and material resources. Besides, during the last century and a half, largely through the efforts of the State, Englishmen have so entrenched their economic position that it would be mad folly for Indians to try to oust them. Therefore, the question of discrimination with regard to commercial matters does not arise in England for all practical purposes. The situation in India is entirely different. For more than a century by methods, fair and foul—more often foul than fair—the British community have exploited our resources, established their own commercial concerns and, in many cases, killed our industries. In such a game the Government run by their men and controlled by them have played an active part. The industrial possibilities of India are enormous, and given sufficient protection. Indian business is bound to occupy a foremost place in world's commerce.

The question is—are we going to permit the British people and along with them other members of the European community to exploit our men and our resources in the manner and to the extent they have been allowed by the Government in the past? It is the fundamental principle of Municipal Law that all citizens should be treated on a footing of equality in regard to political, civic and economic rights. There is no doubt about that. It is equally clear that we are not going to depart from that salutary principle. At present and as things are, the British citizens are as much nations of the country as natural-born Indians and it is doubtful whether in law the Indian Parliament is competent at present to deprive British citizens of the rights and privileges accorded to Indians. This legal position has been created by the British Government in India in which Indians have no controlling voice and which have lost our confidence entirely. In the future constitution of the country we shall have to remove this anomalous position by means of statutory provisions. We have heard much of Empire citizenship, that is to say, a citizenship which is supposed to have conferred equal rights and privileges on the citizens of the constituent parts of British Empire.

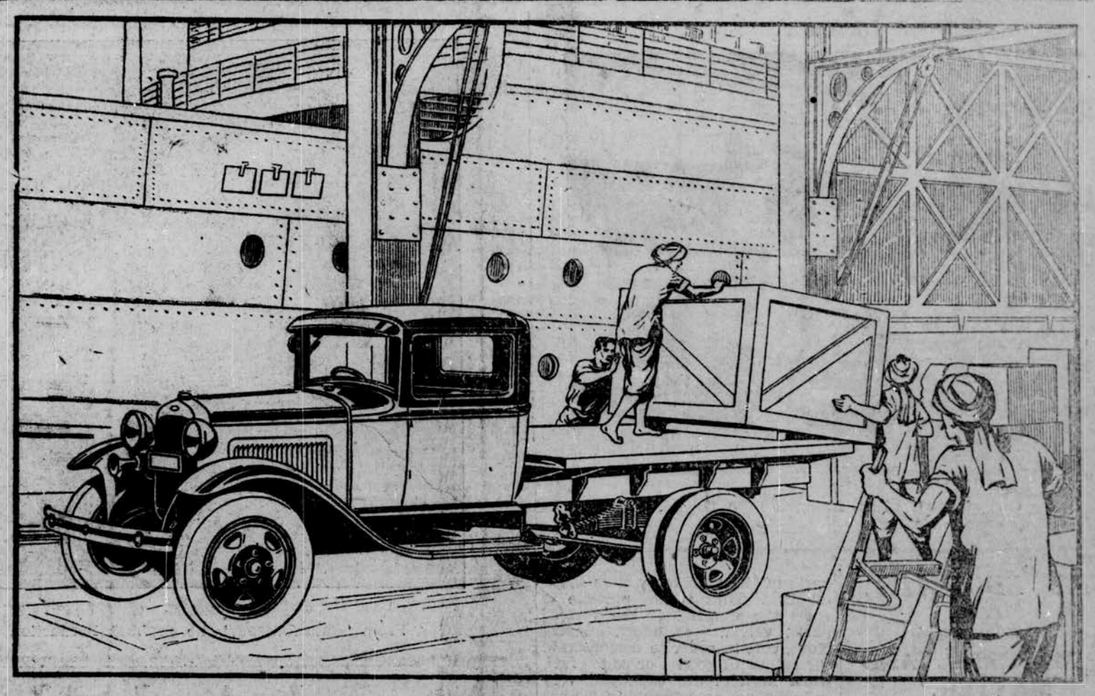
BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

Gentlemen, there can be no more glaring piece of humbug. In fact and in law there is no such thing as common citizenship of the Empire. The history of the treatment meted out to Indian settlers in self-governing Dominions, in the Crown Colonies and in other British possessions, bears out the truth of my statement. In his speech at the Imperial Conference of 1923 General Smuts smashed up the theory of Empire citizenship. General Smuts observed that "there is no equality of British citizenship throughout the Empire. On the contrary, there is every imaginable difference and it is wrong for a British subject to claim equality of rights in any part of the Empire to which he has migrated or where he happens to be living." As early as 1914 a principal Minister of His Majesty's Government stated that "British citizenship is a misnomer.

We will not be satisfied with anything less than the power. We claim the right of India to formulate her own law of nationality and to promulgate if necessary. laws of immigration to safeguard our culture, our civilisation, our commerce and our industry against alien domination and exploitation. We are not prepared to admit British citizens who are not natural-born Indians to the rights and privileges of Indian citizenship. They will be treated as aliens and as aliens they will be excluded from certain political and economic rights which are meant for the citizens only. Those British people who will fulfil the conditions of nationality or satisfy the test laid down by any Immigration Law that may be passed, will have no cause for fear on the score of commercial discrimination. They will enjoy the same rights and privileges as Indians themselves. But they must remember that any British people will not be permitted to utilise the country's resources and enjoy political rights simply because they are British citizens. This is a question which the British people will have to face squarely at the next Round Table Conference. There they will have to deal with Congressmen who stand pledged to complete sovereignty of India and who will not give away their birthright for a mess of pottage placed on the Round Table.

CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY AN APPEAL.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the signs are clear that His Majesty's Government and the British delegation are not prepared to part with their power, their possession and their domination in India. They seem to be determined not to make the least surrender on the question of commercial safeguards. If this is the attitude of mind which is working behind the scenes, then I am sure the next Round Table Conference will prove a farce as its predecessor. For, on our side there can be no compromise with the principle of commercial sovereignty. On our side there can be no surrender of the supreme, paramount and vital interests of the nation. I see before me the picture of a completely free and united India. Along with that picture, I see also the picture of a grim and determined struggle in which we will have a trial of strength with British Imperialists. I appeal to you to be in all readiness for the coming fight and to keep the powder dry. The nation can have no peace or no rest till freedom is won and till the basic foundations of political slavery and economic and social injustices are removed once for all. Anything short of complete independence, you will have to reject as a libel on your people, treat as an affront to national honour and spurn as a derogation from the essential rights of a sovereign legislature. With this principle constantly in mind, let us march forward, nothing daunted and nothing deterred.



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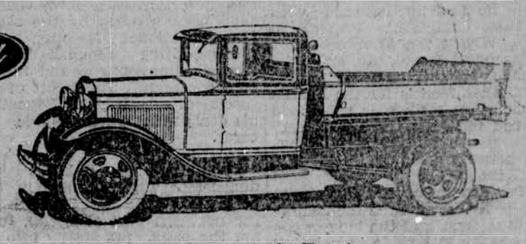

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—:o:—

IN MATERIAL AND MATTER.

By Hans Rene.

Most people nowadays possess a phonograph and some records, and so have I. Lately, a friend of mine came to see me when I was just playing a record I had bought that very same day. He told me that records are made of shellac. "Rightho!" I said, but my thoughts ran from shellac to musik. Just as well he could have explained to me that records are consisting of caoutchouc, for all I knew was that they are producing music by means of a soundbox, a motor, and a needle.

The other day when I took a taxi ride the chauceur had to stop at a service station in order to fill up the tank. Evidently he was not satisfied with the fuel available. I wondered why. "What's the difference? It's all gasoline", I said. 'No, sir," the chauffeur replied. "Fuel is for the motor what food is for the human stomach. And there is good food and bad food. So there you are!"

How is one to find out the difference between good fuel and bad one, I thought.

A few days afterwards I went to a tea-party. I admired the beautiful china cups, and the lady of the house took great pride in pointing out to that they were made by the Berlin porcelain-works. Then her husband asked me whether I knew how china cups are being manufactured. "They are made of some sort of clay", I answered, trying to remember what I had learned at school. But, alas, everything else I used to know about the matter had slipped my memory.

I have a pocket knife. The blades are made of steel. Whole houses, ships, railroads, locomotives are made of steel. Steel is used for practically everything these days. But what do we know about the process of manufacturing steel?

The above are only a few instances taken from the daily life. How many objects do we admire, buy, and made use of without ever considering where they come from and what they consist of! Technical science is progressing as rapidly as time is flying by. Business people nowadays do not have the time to explain details, they are producing their goods and selling them, thereby giving employment to millions of workmen. But are we not living in a period in which mental power has been developed to such an extent that our thoughts really do not have to stop at anything? So you and I, all of us ought to know: What is steel and how is it being produced? What material do our phonograph records consist of? How is the process of manufacturing these beautiful china cups? And how do I discern which kind of fuel is best suited for my motor? And so on.

From the large number of questions that can be applied to every day matters, four features have been selected for illustrations by means of Ufatone Educationals, opening an entirely new territory to the soundfilm production. You and I and everybody else are to be made familiar with the process of manufacture of all kinds of objects which we are using constantly. And all the goods that are shown are of excellent German workmanship, that kind of workmanship which has "Made in Germany" famous all over the world.

Not long ago hundreds of auto- and airplane-motors were placed in the spacious halls of the Ufa's Neubabelberg soundfilm studios, not to forget all sorts of testing-stands and experimental tables, and film-land was filled with the roaring noise of machinery the like of which we can usually hear in industrial centres only. Hansjurgen Volcker whose fame was founded by his excellent Ufatone short 'Steel" dealing with the process of manufacture in a big German steel mill has also directed this new picture entitled "The Glass Motor", because the essential parts of the machinery were made of glass. Thus it was possible to show the working of the various parts, valves, cylinders, spark plugs, etc., in order to demonstrate the results of good or bad fuel, while matters are explained verbally by an accompanying lecture held by Fritz Alberti.

Never before the functions of motor parts which are of so great an importance in our technical age, have been visualised as plainly and exactly as is done by this unique picture produced by the educational department of the Ufa. Because of its outstanding merits it certainly deserves the applause it is greeted with at every performance.

AND "MELODIES

—:o:—

That Never Fade Away"

New ways have been discovered and new territories have successfully been invaded by the soundfilm educationals. Nothing, absolutely nothing remains hidden from the microphone and the eye of the camera. The latest of this species of new Ufatone-Educationals deals with phonographic records.

Spot lights of all kinds and dimensions were installed in the large record factory situated in the northern part of Berlin, turning the plant practically into a soundfilm studio. There is hardly any kind of a sound which has not yet been recorded on the original wax-disc. Everything is to be found in the archives, from the ethnographic outcry and the primitive idioms of savage tribes till the latest song hits, via opera, operetta, and recitations, not to forget a fine record of snoring. Thousands and thousands of records are deposited there, everyone of them to serve as talking or sounding documents for future ages. Even at present time this archive is being used by scientists for acoustic research.

This region was invaded by director, cameraman, and soundmixer.

"Attention! Silence!" Willy Schagers is going ahead. He wants to know everything as precisely as possible, and so he interviews everybody, the old engineer, the workmen, and whomever he runs across in the big recording rooms. With his cameramen he listens to the great symphonic orchestra led by the famous conductor Professor Dr. Max von Schillings. They are playing Beethoven.....

The specialist who has imitated on records the chirping of canary-birds and the warbling of a nightingale is busy in the adjoining room. He is working on a laughing-record. That's too much for Willy Schagers. He breaks out laughing. And we others cannot resist, neither. Everybody is laughing.

Dajos Bela—who does not know him?—is playing a music which sends a thrill through your body. Dancing, jubilating the tunes are swinging through the air.

But technicians do neither laugh nor dance. Perfectly quiet the recording engineer is standing at his apparatus carefully watching the lines engraved upon the wax-disc by means of a ruby-pointed pin.

Dajos Bela listens to the record played by him only a few minutes ago, and at once he can point out which corrections are to be made.

Human beings from all parts of the world, Arabians, dervishes, and other exotics are singing their native songs into the microphone, and visions of foreign countries are appearing before our eyes.

Now comes Edith Lorand, famous violinist, showing her efficiency and drawing brilliant strains from her wonderful instrument. The reporter is delighted. Silently he listens, and the shots are finished.

Millions of records are circulating in the world, but very few of us know how they have been made. But now the new Ufatone-Educational directed by Hansjurgen Volcker leads us all into the regions of "Sounds that never fade away."

From "Chandrasena," the Prabhat Production now running at the Majestic.

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

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By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Art Serves.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu, on the occasion of the Bangalore Amateurs' premiere recalled the importance of art as a national power for reconstruction. Her speech was decisive. She refused to believe in the popular superstitions which could see national service only in its loud-toned and spectacular manifestations. She congratulated the enlightened women who helped the Bangalore Amateurs with their uplifting service. Art could thus be seen as touching more than one aspect of national progress and emancipation.

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Bangalore Amateurs.

The Bangalore Amateurs staged three plays: "Prem-Kabir," "Ramdas" and "Othello." They were well received. But the Amateurs were in Bombay only "en route" to Simla and Calcutta. They could not, therefore, obtain the time necessary for those social and intellectual contacts which alone could establish the live interest for continued national endeavour. Syt. Raghavchari and his friends, not excluding the enlightened women, Srimatis Bhamabai and Dr. Varyabai, are, however determined not to slacken the interest they have aroused in Bombay about the stage activities in South. They have assured their friends that they will take the earliest opportunity to re-visit Bombay and ensure the intellectual and social re union to which they eagerly look forward

FRENCH FOLK DANCES.

The beautiful folk dances of the French peasantry are colorfully portrayed in "Captain of the Guard," Universal's dramatic musical spectacle of the early French Revolution co-starring John Boles and Laura La Plante, now released at the Capitol.

MEN OF MARSEILLES.

Immortal March To Freedom.

The immortal march of the Men of Marseilles is one of the most dramatic highlights of history, and in the Universal all sound musical romance "Captain of the Guard," which is now being screened at the Capitol Theatre, this heroic march is shown in all of its gripping immensity.

It was this handful of nonce script heroes which turned the tide of battle in the Revolution front defeat to victory for the revolutionists, and the manner in which they fought and won is depicted with startling realism in the tremendous conflict shown in the picture.

Only 500 strong, they marched from their home, Marseilles, in the South of France, clear to Paris arriving just in the nick of time to hurl themselves into the fray. They gave new courage to their comrades who were being thrown back by the King's armies, and such was their indomitable spirit, even after their

From "Aai," staged by Bombay Natika Samaj.

forced march, that the day was theirs.

Such is the climax of "Captain of the Guard,"—a climax which is approached through one of the most appealing love stories ever filmed. This beautiful romance is between Laura La Plante and John Boles who are co-started in the picture during the course of which Boles golden voice is heard in five entirely new songs, written especially for the picture by Charles Wakefield Cadman, America's favorite composer.

ANCIENT COSTUMES.

Exhibited At Cologne.

Among interesting old costumes included in an exhibition in the Cologne Museum of Applied Arts is that worn by Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale", when she was presented at the Court in Maniz some 80 years ago. The exhibition covers the period from the days of rococo down to the present. It will remain open until toward the end of May.

AND, BACH'S MUSIC.

In Luther's Church

Music lovers who find themselves in Leipzig on any Sunday of the present year—or for some years to come—will have an opportunity to hear one of Johann Sebastian Bach's cantatas in the Thomas Church, where this great master was organist and choir director 200 years ago. The famous boys' choir of this Church, the "Thomaner," also sing motettes, every Friday afternoon at 1-30 o'clock and every Saturday evening at 6. The Thomas School in which they are trained was organised in 1212, the year in which the Church was completed. Only musically gifted boys are accepted as pupils, and from them 60 are chosen for the choir. Bach was organist here from 1723 until his death in 1750, and almost all of his sacred compositions were first heard here. Luther's first reformation sermon was preached in the Thomas Church.

Music Produces.

PROBLEMS FOR SOVIET.

Seeking A National March.

That the adoption by the Soviet of the "Internationale," the half-plaintive, half-defiant air born of the Paris Commune and made the fighting hymn of Socialist organizations the world over, as the new national anthem of Russia, has not solved all the official music problems in the Soviet Union is indicated by a report from Moscow, printed in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Feb. 24, to the effect that the musicians and soldiers of the Red Army are sick and tired of the old marches of Czaristic days making up the bulk of the army bands' repertory. Consequently, the State Music Publishing Company has intiated a competition among composers, both professional and amateur, for the purpose of turning out military marches that will be full of revolutionary fire, without reminding listeners of the days that are gone for good and all. Sixteen of the leading composers in Moscow have received personal requests to take part in the contest. Another competition, open to all, will attack the question of producing fitting songs for the soldiers on the march or in their barracks.

The executive committee of the Commissariat for Education in Moscow is reported as having decided to change the status of the Soviet Philharmonic Society from that of an independent organization to that of a section of the central administration of the State circuses. This will mean no hampering of the activities of the Philharmonic, but rather their extension, according to the views expressed by a German newspaper writer who says that it is apparent that the huge profits being earned by the circuses and the State variety shows are to be used to promote musical culture. He points out that several years ago the Leningrad circus had to turn over its surpluses to cover the deficits incurred by the Leningrad State Theatre.

—"N. Y. Times."

From "Combat," Kumari Chendri Mehta—Luhar Picture.

The Players And The Play-Goers Communicate.

LITTLE ENTERPRISE, LESS ORIGINALITY.

"Sets," Settings," No Action.

The advancement of screen art and industry would be decidedly facilitated if the players and the playgoers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

Here is another correspondent from Bombay, Mr. A. Valkunthram who further analyses the situation in the cinema world:—

To those in the film industry in India, I would begin by saying that this is not another cry from a prejudiced interested individual, but from one in the know. It is just the simple truth about the industry as I see it. It is not meant to destroy it but to repair; and I would remind those who look with disparagement on Indian film making that our American contemporaries view the enterprise as remarkable, considering the lack of training and poor knowledge of technique of those who make our films, so that, after all, though it be in a small way there is something which Indian producers can be proud of. Actually the Cinema Critic of so excellent a journal as "The New York Times's believed that "Shiraz" might well have ranked among the ten best pictures of the year 1929.

To be honest, however, certain German gentlemen had much to do with filming of "Shiraz" which therefore cannot be rightly classed as an Indian production, and what is more to the point, I believe I am right in saying that the majority of us in India were rather disappointed, after looking forward eagerly to see the film that the West were delighted with and which was shown before Royalty by special command.

A DEFINITE STANDARD.

We in India had looked for action, for a story with an appeal for deeds of courage, for all the glamour, subterfuge, intrigue, with which Indian history teems; not for setting alone of places which we have frequently visited and know better than any picture could portray—is it any wonder we were disappointed? Did the personnel of the picture do credit to the figures they represented as history has portrayed them? Were turbans like Shiraz wore in vogue at the period? Was there ever a person of that name? Possibly, but he certainly did not create the Taj. This only proves that Indian pictures need not be absolutely perfect in every detail before they can find a foreign market. A certain standard is all that is required, and if pictures such as "Shiraz", "The Light of Asia," and "Throw of the Dice", can have fair long runs in the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse, New York, why can't other Indian films?

THE PLAYERS.

Analysing these "super" productions that penetrate Western markets, their success seems due, not so much to an enormous financial outlay (as unsuccessful directors would have us believe) but rather to their high standard of technique, which is either flawless, or harbours errors discernable only to the practised eye or the mind which remembers accurately the history of the period portrayed and the costumes and customs relative to it.

To the layman who understands little about the most suitable angles for cinema photography, apart from the individual preference to some particular theme, what matters most is the settings and action; and as the same old historical settings are available to all Indian companies, it must be the action that makes the difference between the few Indian pictures that are welcomed in the West, and the shoals that the average educated Indian scorns to see. Now consider a moment the personnel who made these successful pictures and one fact stands out clear: they are all people of breeding and education, who understand and catch the spirit of the author whose story they portrayed, without which success is impossible.

THE DIRECTION.

This understanding is even more necessary to the director, for without if he cannot correct the faults of his actors he cannot correctly interpret the author whose story he picturises; nor give his audience what they have a right to expect; nor his employer his due. In other words, he is inefficient, and it is surprising how many such directors there are.

The reason is not difficult to find; a prospective graduate looks round him and sees the pet professions, Law and Medicine, overcrowded, and straightway persuades a wealthy parent to send him to America. He makes for Hollywood, spends six crowded months making a round of the studios, returns to India as a full blown director, and is accepted by some Nouveaxe riche who has heard that "there is money in the film industry", and knows nothing more about it than that America is the home of the movies, and that his employee has been there—that's enough."

Professor Mangeshrao Telang.

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EXAMINES THE PROBLEMS,

Of Indian Music.

Before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, a lecture was delivered on "The 22 'shruties' of Indian music" by Professor Mangeshrao Telang, the well-known scholar and exponent of the Music of the Karnatik, reputed also to be the best "been" player in India. In his paper, the Professor attempted to elucidate a number of knotty points which have been exercising the minds of the students of Indian music and scholars for well-nigh 50 years and for which little satisfactory explanation has yet beet offered.

The system of Indian music owes he said, its origin to sage Bharat who prescribed only 22 'shruties' to one octave. Why only 22 shruties were prescribed and what was the natural scale propounded by Bharat remained moot points? As a result of personal research and study, Professor Mangeshrao has now been able

All correspondence, for these columns must be brief and to the point and must reach this office not later than Friday of the week previous to the week of publication.

to give an explanation for these and for two other points arising therefrom.

The results of his examination of the problems may be summarised as follows:—

"(1) The number of 'shruties' prescribed by Bharata for each note in his natural scale is exactly equal to the number of 'shruties' contained in the current scale of 'kafi Raga', hence the natural scale of Bharata is no other than the current scale of 'Kafi Raga.'

(2) Bharata recognised in the first instance 24 shruties in an octave assigning four to 'Shadja' four to 'Rishabha', two to 'Gandhara' four to 'Madhvama,' four to 'Panchama,' four to 'Dhaivata', two to 'Nishada', but on the ground that the first 'shruti' of 'Rishabha' below 'Shadja' as also the first shruti of 'Dhaivata' below 'Panchma' were discordant and therefore prejudicial to melody, he refrained from assigning names to them, and as the remaining 22 were serviceable to melody, he

(Continued on page 10).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

G. I. P. R. ACCOUNTS STAFF UNION

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Accounts and Administrative Offices Staff Union an extraordinary general meeting will be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A. H. Kirtikar will address the meeting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

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Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, regret to announce the death of their late senior partner Sir Lucas Ralli, Bart., in London on the 5th May.

NAVJUWAN BHARAT SABHA

Uder the auspices of Bombay Nawjawan Bharat Sabha public meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sands to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. to welcome those acquitted in the Lamington Road Shooting Case' Swami Kumaranand will preside.

SAMASTA NAGAR CO-OPERATIVE BANK 45

A general meeting of the members of the Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., will be held at 5-45 p.m. to-day at the Sardar Mansions, Apollo Street.

TELANG TRAINING SCHOOL

A Social Gathering of the above Institution will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8-15 a.m. in the Hall of the Maratha High School near Opera House, Tram Terminus.

SANTA CRUZ SPORTING LEAGUE

The Santa Cruz Sporting League's Sports will be held on the 10th inst. at 4 p'm. near St. Anthony's Chapel, Military Road, Santa Cruz.

WHITE LOTUS DAY

The 40th Anniversary of the passing away of Madame H. P. Blavatsky, known as "The White Lotus Day" will be celebrated by the Bombay and Suburban Theosophical Lodges to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held today at 9 p.m. near the Old Khar Vegitable market. Miss Sofia Somji will preside and Messrs. B. G. Khar, Wandrekar and Abidally will speak.

The Gokuldas Cullianji Barso Cotton Press Co. Ltd.

The 38th annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co. Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Purshotam Gokuldas presiding.

The Directors in the course of their Report for the year ending 30th June 1930, stated that a net profit of Rs. 30,301-9-11 has been made during the year. On the Balance of Rs. 13,977-15-11 brought from last year's account being added the amount available for disposal is Rs. 44,279-9-10, which the Directors recommended to be disposed of under various heads.

The Directors' Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

The retiring Director Mr. Vassonji Devji was re-elected as a Drector.

Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing Year.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

It would be recalled that the Bombay Youth League was declared unlawful together with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other bodies. Efforts are now being made to re-organise the League with a view to carry on its work as an institution of Bombay Youths.

New offices of the League have been opened in Mhatre's Building, Chowpatty. Enrolment of members is being briskly proceeded with. Those who want to become mebers can call at the above address between 6 and 8 p.m. when the office will remain open.

Old members are requested to renew their membership on payment of the usual fee of one rupee. Members are requested to send in their subscriotiou immediately in view of the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

MUSLIM DIVINE'S DEATH

Moulvi Nisar Ahmed Sahib Cawnpuri died at Hedjaz on May 5. A private telegram has been received from Jeddah to that affect.

A meeting of Muslims will be held to-day at 9-30 (B.T.) at Rangari Moholla to express sorrow at the death of this Muslim divine.

DHUN BUILDING MEDICAL BATH CASE

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Landlord Alleged To Be Unwilling To Eject Bath Keepers Because He Got High Rents From Them

Further evidence and statements of the accused were recorded in what is now known as the Medical Bath Case, at its resumed hearing on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, third Presidency Magistrate.

In this case Mary Patro and A. M. Lobo, a Manglorian Christian couple, are charged under the Prostitution Act for living on the earnings of prostitution. It is alleged that the accused were running a Bath in Dhan Mahal at Dhobi Talao which was raided by the Police on March 23 and the accused were arrested.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. Chunilal Setalvad, Mr. S. Godinho and Mr. F. DeSouza.

Sub-Inspector Deshpande attached to the Special Branch deposed that he accompanied Inspector Bird when he raided the Medical Bath and took down the statements of two of the persons found there.

VISITED ALONE.

Ratanchand Fakirchand giving evidence stated that he was the Manager of the Kashmir Hotel which was in Dhun Mahal. Witness was there for the last three years. There were five Baths in all in the same building, including the Medical Bath. Formerly the Bath was conducted by one Dr. Abdulla, but for the last six or seven months the accused were conducting it. Witness never went there when the Bath was owned by the doctor, but he went there twice when it was being conducted by the accused. Once he went alone while on the second occasion he went with some customers, who were staying in his hotel.

RS. 10 FOR MASSAGE.

Describing what he saw there witness stated that Babi, the second witness, in the case was there with three or four girls. Witness asked her what they charged for massage and he was told Rs. 10 When he again went there with some customers he found Babi there. On inquiry he was told that charges for massage would be Rs. 10. When a customer wanted to know what would be the charges for "other work" Babi said the choice rested with the European girl namely Rachel Evans, whom the man had selected. Rachel said the charges for "Steam Bath" would be Rs. 10. Asked by the Magistrate what he meant by "Steam Bath" witness said it was a code word and meant "bad work."

HOUSE-OWNER'S PROFITS.

Witness further stated that Rachel called them at 4-0 p.m. but when witness went there she informed him that the man who had come with him looked like a "jungli" and was told and, therefore, she would not massage him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad witness said that his proprietor had complained to the owner of the building several times about what was going on there, but he (owner of the building) said that he got more rent from the keepers of the Baths.

The prosecution evidence was concluded and the defence did not bring any witnesses.

HER HISTORY.

Mary Patro, the first accused, in her written statement said that the second accused was her husband. Their marriage was celebrated at St. Anne's Church in Mazagaon in July 1930. The Medical Bath located at the Dhan Mahal Dhobi Talao was owned by one Mariam Bai who died more than a year ago. After her death the concern was run by her brother Dr. Abdulla Misri. The accused was a nurse under Marium Bai and after her death under Dr. Abdulla. About six months ago she purchased the concern from Dr. Abdulla for Rs: 300. The nurses who were serving under Dr. Abdulla then served under the accused and when they quitted service she engaged a new staff in their place. The customers were given massage and massage bath ordinary and steam bath and the charges were Rs. 3, 5, and 10.

THE PROCESS.

On arrival customers were met by the accused in the waiting room and after the type of massage or Bath they wanted was indicated the charges were recovered by her and the customer was directed to a room with a masseuse. The customer was provided with a short white drawer and a towel and then the process commenced. Normally it lasted for half an hour.

Accused further stated that Dhaniram Sharma and Ramdas Dattaram, the two prosecution witnesses, had deliberately made false allegations to ruin the accused and her husband, who had ejected them from a room in the same building, which they had forcibly occupied.

NOTHING BAD.

Concluding her statement the accused said that "no relations involving sexual intercourse ever existed between the nurses and the patrons of the Bath". The accused and her husband were out of Bombay from January to March 10.

A. M. Lobo the second accused said that he was entirely innocent of the charge against him and pleaded that he should be acquitted.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Spencer addressing the court said that the accused were charged under Section 5 of the Prostitution Act as amended in 1923 the charge against them being that they were living on the earnings of prostitution. In such cases, he said, it was very difficult to get the evidence of eyswitnesses and the Court had, therefore, to go by circumstantial evidence. The Prosecutor drew the attention of the Court to the board that was hanging on the road side. There was a picture on the board which he said served as an invitation to the public. The evidence recorded in the case was of the girls who were found in the Bath and the five customers who were found there at the time of the raid, and the police officers who carried on the raid.

A significant fact about the recruitment of the girls was that they knew nothing about massage and four of them were picked from streets.

Secondly there was the evidence of Inspector Bird who described what he saw when he raided the Bath. From his evidence it appeared that there was nothing to show that it was a Bath or a Massage Institute. Then there were the note books showing the earnings on each girl marked against her name.

NOT A BONAFIDE BATH.

Mr. Spencer submitted that if it were a bonafide Bath there would have been scientific appliances of giving bath or massage and the choice of selecting the masseuse would not have rested with the customer but the person who conducted the Bath would have selected the Masseuse. But here the evidence showed that the choice was made by the customer who went by the face of the girl.

Mr. Setalvad addressing the Court said that there was nothing to show that prostitution was being carried on in the Bath. There was nothing to show that sexual intercourse existed between the girls and the customers.

Before the address was concluded the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned till next Monday.

ACHARYA OPENS KHADI CENTRE

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Bhashyam Arrested And Released

(From a Correspondent).

KADUR, May 6.

Acharya Sir P. C. Ray accompanied by Vidyabushana Sanjivarao reached Ajjampur last evening. At Tumkur where advocates Ranga Iyengar, Setlur and Subramanyaier met the learned scientist and presented flowers. Several students besieged Dr. Ray for a message.

The Ray party motored to Ajjampur, where a welcome was accorded. A Khadi centre was opened. Dr. Ray was presented with finest Khadder. He left by mail to Bangalore and reaches Madras to-morrow morning, 'enroute' to Calcutta. Encouraging messages received from Congress and Sjt. Jawaharlal.

The Youth Co[illegible]med an adjunct ar[illegible] by several youth[illegible]na-tional flag[illegible]vas marred by the arrest of Sjt. Bhashyam who was suddenly released but asked to appear before Magistrate at Tairkee on 15th. Officials boycotted both functions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

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CALCUTTA, May 6.

Jutes ruled easier and a limited business was put through. Towards close however a firmer feeling was discernible. In coals only a small turnover resulted at lower levels. Teas were neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. In Government Securities 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 were firm while others showed no quotable change. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3-1|2 per cent Paper 62-15, 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 101, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 101-5, ditto 1933|35 100-7.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1057-8.

Railways.— Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Ry. Rebate 65.

Cotton.—Benares Cotton silk 2-2.

Coals.—Aldih 3-15, Burra Dhemo 7-2, Burrakur 12-12, Jainty Central 0-8-0 Kavras Jherrian 42-12, New Beerbhoom 9-12, New Kendah 2-7, Pench Valley 23-15, Searsole 0-14-0.

Jutes.—Alliance ordy. 323, Barnagore 163, Clive 27-4, Craig 1-4, Fort Gloster 575 ex div., Gourepore ordy. 385, Howrah 51-6 Kamarhatty ordy. 530-8, Kelvin pref. 109, Kinnison ordy. 760 ditto pref. 110, Lawrence pref. 110, National 25-5, Reliance 78-8 Standard ordy. 331.

Miscellaneous. — Shahjahanpur Electric 6, Burn & Co. 6 per cent 85-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-3 Indian Standard Wagon ordy 21-4, Marshall & Co. 1-10, B. I. Corporation ordy. 1-1, Calcutta Tramways ordy. 5-4, Madan Theatres 1-15, Tide Water Oil 11, Cawnpore Sugar 13-8, New Savan Sugar 6, Ryam Sugar 16-8, Gielle tea 13, 7 per cent 1923|33 Presidency Jail Mills debentures 101-4.—A. P.

REIGN OF TERROR IN AMRELI

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRELI, May 5.

The atrocities of outlaws are increasing day by day in this district. Ten or twelve days ago about 15 out laws robbed one small vallage and took about 5000 to 6000 rupees. Inquiring about the police help one came to know that the police came late and hence the whole party was escaped for the present. This gang of out laws harrassing the poor people o this district very mucn. People here are talking that this gang consists of some familian persons. They are looting as well as beating the people. All these things have created a terror in the whole district and the adjoining parts. The police department should closely investigate the whole thing and try its best to put a stop to such actions. The higher officials of Baroda State should look to this problem. Same is the case in Bhavnagar State in Kundla district. The public of Kathiawar is greatly disappointed at the delay of prompt action by the police. It is necessary for both the States to combine forces to root out this evil.

POLICE ATTACKED BY REBELS.

SOME OFFICERS DISAPPEARED.

RANGOON, May 6.

A Government communique says that information has been received of a local rising in Prome District. A dacoity took place in Kyaukkin village about 8-1|2 miles east of Wettingan on the night of 3rd May and on the night of 4th, Paungau village about 12 miles north-east of Prome, was attacked and the headman's gun taken. The District Superintendent of Police, Prome appears to have gone out on 4th May to investigate the first dacoity.

D.S.P. ATTACKED.

It is reported that he received information that tattooing was going on at Myoma village about 4-1|2 miles east of Wettigan. Leaving his military police at Wettigan the District Superintendent proceeded on 5th May morning with 14 armed civil police to Myoma village, which he found deserted except by women and children While making enquiries in the village the party was treacherously attacked and split up.

MORE MEN KILLED.

So far one Sub-Inspector and two or three constables have returned and the fate of the others is unknown. The military police party left behind by the District Superintendent of Police on receiving an alarm, proceeded to Myoma village, outside which they were attacked by 100 to 200 rebels. The military police opened fire and it is reported that seven dead bodies were afterwards picked up.

NO TRACE.

A considerable number of rebel must have been wounded but the were removed. The military police party suffered no casualtie On reinforcements arriving from Prome a search was made but n trace was found either of the D trict Superintendent of Police o his party or any wounded rebels Reinforcements have been sent to Prome and further operations ar taking place to-day.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN TO JOIN R. T. C.

MADRAS, May 6.

"Daily Herald" says there is every probability that Lord Irwin will be invited to join the British Delegation to the Round Table Conference and will accept the invitation.

The journal attributes the delay in announcing the date of reassembling to Gandhiji's failure to settle the communal problem the solution of which unhappily is not yet in sight.

BENGAL C. C. SECRETARY ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Mr. Purnachandra Das, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested by the C. I. D. at Sealdah station as soon as he alighted from the Dacca Mail this morning.

KELEWADI MURDER CASE

—:o:—

Old Currency Notes Lead To Suspicion

Further evidence was recorded on Wednesday at the resumed hearing of the Kalewadi Murder Case, in which Kaleshah Kasamshah, a Pathan, and three upcountry Mahomedans stand charged with criminal conspiracy, dacoity, dacoity with murder and abetment thereof, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a special jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Akbarkhan Samundarkhan, a Pathan watchman residing in Carnac Road deposed that witness saw the first accused for the last time on Barawafat or Cocoanut holiday. A bundle containing gold ornaments was in his hands at that time and asked witness to purchase them. As witness had no money he declined the offer. The same evening witness met Mr. Mir Ahmed Khan to whom witness said that the first accused was to go to his native place that evening. Cross-examined by Mr. Pandit, witness stated that the first accused had a badge of a cooly, who carried luggage of Haj pgilgrims.

HIS SUSPICION.

Ahmed Ismail, in his examination, said that the first accused had come to the witness on a Sunday, following the dacoity, at his shop and had offered a fifty-rupee note for change. The witness becoming suspicious on seeing an old currency note in possession of the accused, asked him to come the next day. Witness informed Mir Ahmed Khan about his suspicion regarding the note.

Mir Ahmed Khan, who was recalled, stated in his deposition that being a Pathan watchman in the locality, witness knew all the accused having seen them in the hut of Kaleshah, the first accused. On a Saturday, after the incident, the first accused told witness that the former was going to Rawalpindi the following day and that a Bohra gentleman was paying the trainfare. When witness saw Kaleshah the following day with newly bought goods, the latter told witness that being a 'sayad' he came to possess some money by the grace of God. When witness read about the dacoity and murder some of the accused were present. They looked somewhat frightened on hearing the news. The first accused demolished his hut before leaving Bombay for Rawalpindi. Witness informed a C.I.D. Inspector about it the following day.

Next an assistant medical officer was examined as regards the injuries sustained by the complainant, and his wife, who died of suffocation.

Some shopkeepers were then examined regarding the purchases made by the first accused.

OLD CURRENCY NOTES.

Alimahomed, who was the last witness examined, deposed that the fourth accused had come to the witness with Rs. 1,000 in old currency notes some day after the incident and had asked him to purchase a motor lorry from that money. Witness secured a motor lorry for Rs. 750 and got it transferred in his (witness') name at the instance of the accused. After sometime they went to a dealer in motor accessories to buy new tyres and tubes. When they paid for the bargain in old currency notes, the clerk got suspicious and set them to a branch of the Imperial Bank for verification. On advice from the Bank, the clerk requested them to make an endorsement, which witness did at the instance of the fourth accused.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Pandit as regards the signature (endorsement) on the three 50-rupee notes.

The case then adjourned.

Health Of Bombay

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the 18th week of 1931.

The total mortality 607 was 1 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 24.3. Th mortality for the 18th week of 1930 was 554 and death rate 22.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 570 and death rate 22.9.

Out of the total deaths 196 were among infants under one year of age.

Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 4 deaths during the week.

Cholera was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 482 as against 522 for the 18th week of 1930 and 428 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1926-1930.)

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION

—o—

Negotiations Suspended

LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—Out of respect to the League of Nations, the negotiations for the proposed Austro-German Customs Union have been suspended according to Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Schober interviewed by "Le Matin."—Reuter.

CHIRNER FOREST SATYAGRAHA CASE

Police Constable Unable To Identify His Prisoner

A police constable who accompanied Inspector Patil to the Chirner Forest Satyagraha on September 25 last was one of the six witnesses examined in the Chirner Shooting Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana on Wednesday.

Govind Raoji Gaekwad, a police constable of Panvel, deposed that he accompanied Inspector Patil and the Mamlatdar to Chirner on September 25 last. A large number of persons had come to the forest armed with scythes and axes. Witness pointed out some of the accused in the dock as being the persons who were exhorting the people to cut down the trees.

CAN'T IDENTIFY.

Proceeding witness stated that a National Flag was hoisted previous to the commencement of the Satyagraha. About this place Inspector Patil had two men arrested for cutting down trees. One of the arrested persons was given in the custody of witness who marched him to the foot of the hill. Witness was now unable to identify the man whom he marched down the hill. In this manner about six persons were brought to the foot of the hill.

AN ALLEGED THREAT.

When witness reached the banyan tree with his prisoner a crowd demanded his release and threatened to kill the witness. In the confusion the arrested person fled away. In the meanwhile a man came running down the hill and reported that lathi charges had commenced over the hill. Thereupon the mamlatdar proceeded to the hill to see things for himself. As the police party had not returned from the hill even after the lapse of a long time, witness proceeded himself towards the hill. Some persons obstructed the police near the stream. In the meanwhile Inspector Patil and the Mamlatdar came on the scene when some persons rushed towards the Inspector. One of them gave a lathi blow to the Inspector while the latter had bent down to pick up his "fetah".

The evidence of the witness was not over when the court adjourned.

POLICE FIRING.

Earlier Murya Alya Bohir, a resident of Chirner in his cross-examination said that he was not aware of any person from his village who received wounds as a result of police firing. When asked if the witness knew that a person named Anandya of his village had died of bullet wounds, witnes admitted that it was a fact.

Pandoo Joma Gharap another witness deposed that he heard accused Laxman saying that if the police interfered with the Satyagraha they must be beaten.

RED SHIRTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

—:o:—

Staging Of "Dard" Recalled

PESHAWAR, May 2.

The Red Shirts arrested in connection with the alleged staging of a drama called "Dard" at Babara in the first week of April last are reported to have gone on hunger-strike for the last three days for alleged ill-treatment meted out to them by the jail authorities.—"The Tribune."

ILLEGAL STILL !

—:o:—

Miraj Congress Committee

The following letter has been addressed by the President Maharashtra Congress Committee to Shrimant Gangadharrao Balasaheb, the Chief of Miraj State—

I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the ban on Congress Committees in your State is still not removed. The Miraj Congress Committee was declared unlawful by a State order last year. The circumstances under which that order was issued do not exist to present. Besides, the Congres has accepted the decision of the Round Table Conference, with regard to All-India Federation. There is at present no reason of any conflict between a ruler of an Indian State and a Congress Committee in the State.

I learn that an application for withdrawing that order and giving permission to the Congress Committee to work in the State was sent to your Karbhari in Miraj and a copy of it was forwarded to yourself on the Mahabaleshwar address. Recently you have been kind enough to give permission to hold the session of the States subjects Conference on condition that no outsiders should be allowed to take part in it. May I suggest to you that you can give permission to the Congress Committee on he same condition. After the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, as the Congress representatives are joining the R. T. C. there is necessity of friendly relations between Congress and the States. I request you to reconsider your order in the light of changed circumstances.

Organisation To Control Volunteers

A meeting of some of the prominent Congress workers, including some of the Ex. G. O. Cs. was held at the Congress House yesterday. Srijut Ambaram Talachand presided.

The meeting discussed several important questions concerning the affairs of the Satyagrahi volunteers and it was unanimously resolved to form a committee for the control of such volunteer organisation.

A provisional committee was formed and the following were elected as office bearers and members of the committee with power to add:

Srijut Ambaram Talakchand, President. Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Secretary, Sirdar Thaman Singh, Srijut S. D. Dongre, Srijut Karabari, Srijut Sansare members.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at the Congress House on 10th at 3-0 p.m.

BEAWAR CONDEMNS COMMISSIONER'S ACTION

—o—

For Removing Elected Chairman

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, May 5.

It will be recalled that during the Satyagraha Movement in which Beawar has played a prominent part, a resolution for hoisting the national flag on the Colvin Town Hall was moved in the Beawar Municipality. Mr. Nathulal Ghiya, the Chairman and the five other popular representatives who were supposed to be in favour of the said move were consequently disqualified as 'undesirables' by the Chief Commissioner.

To protest against the said arbitrary action of the local Government, recently a mass meeting of the citizens of Beawar was held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee near Colonel Dixon's Memorial. Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor, the Secretary of the Muslim Nationalist Party, Rajputana, presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

ARBITRARY AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

This mass meeting of the citizens of Beawar places on record its emphatic protest against the arbitrary and unconstitutional action of the Local Government in removing its elected chairman of the Beawar Municipality and in divesting it of its inalienable right to elect one, by nominating the Extra Assistent Commissioner Merwara as its Chairman and in view of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement hereby requests the Chief Commissioner to take immediate steps to cancel the said notification.

This meeting is further of opinion that the Municipal administration could very efficiently run by the public without the official intervention and that the representation made by a few members of the Committee in a clandestine manner and under pressure was strictly unconstitutional and against the unanimous public opinion.

MEMEBERS' ACTION CONDEMNED.

That this meeting strongly condemns the unpatriotic action of these members of the Municipal Committe who took the fatal step of moving the Chief Commissioner to divest the committee of its inalienable right to elect its own chairman and hereby call upon its representatives in the committee to take immediate steps to undo the wrong and injustice they have done to the public, by moving the Chief Commissioner to cancel the said notification at an early date, otherwise they would cease to embody their said representative character.

SURPRISE FOR KATHIAWAR STUDENTS

—:o:—

Parents Asked To Sign Bonds

(From Our Correspondent).

DHROL, May 5.

The Khadi-Bhandar, which was opened here 20 days ago in progressing well.

The State has given a monopoly of motor service to a company, and has got a good income.

The parents of the nationalist students were called by the authorities and were made to give a written bond preventing their children from taking part in politics and giving of fine in case of breach of this bond.

The youths of Kathiawar are surprised to see such an autocratic procedure. It is time for the authorities realised the present trend of national thought.

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AGURINE DEPOT,
KARACHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
THURSDAY, May 7, 1931.

EFFECTS OF BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, is not, either by temperament or tradition a person to say hard things about things British. But even he has felt constrained to observe that "Lancashire seems to be in danger of losing her head even more than her trade." This is not said merely because it sounds smart. The observation appears to be literally true. Indeed hardly a day has passed since the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement without some Lancashire interests raging and fuming at the continued boycott of Lancashire cloth in India. They have used all these days every method of denouncing the boycott, throwing to the winds all sense of fairness, truth and even decency. Their latest method of agitation is to get a lengthy anti-boycott resolutions unanimously passed by 8,000 members of the Royal Exchange, Manchester. That resolution endorses all the recent protests of Lancashire against the "Government of India's policy and boycott and picketting". One can gather from this where precisely the shoe pinches. The resolution also deplores the "Indian consumer being sacrificed to the shortsighted selfish policy of a small industrial group." It is a well-known characteristic of the Englishman that even in his hour of desparation he remembers the poor Indian consumer 6,000 miles off. And finally the resolutions asks the British Government to get the Government of India to stop the boycott and picketing and to reduce the import duties on textiles.

Now, whatever may be the disposition of the Government of India, the people of India will not allow either of the two things being done. This may be hard on the many unemployed Lancashiremen; but for India to do otherwise would be cruelty to many more destitute people in India. That is why Indian women and girls are prepared to face lathis and enter jails rather than allow the use of foreign cloth. The boycott of foreign cloth is now beyond the realm of debate. It will continue even under Swaraj till the last bale of foreign cloth is eliminated from the Indian soil. The boycott is part of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and cannot be in the least shaken by any number of resolutions on the Manchester Exchange. Indian businessmen dare not place fresh orders for foreign cloth; for they do not want to court certain ruin. They are in fact busy arranging for the re-export of the existing foreign stuff. India will not tolerate any compromise on this question. If under pressure from Lancashire the Government of India should venture to tamper with the Agreement, the Congress will not hesitate to take up the challenge. We must acknowledge, however, that the Government has by now realised at least this much that a whole nation cannot be compelled to buy Lancashire cloth. Mr. H. P. Mody is right when he says that the Swadeshi movement has come to stay and that it is time Lancashire took note of that big fact. But he does not put the case quite right when he says that "Lancashire and other countries will share the Indian trade only to the extent Indian mills are unable to supply either the quantities or varieties which the people in India want," and that "if Lancashire pleads for good-will and fair dealing, she will find a response from many businessmen in this country." It may be noted that Mr. Mody does not so much as mention Khaddar as having any place in replacing foreign cloth. Only India's weakness in failing to be self-reliant will be Lancashire's chance. But let us hope that the weakness will not remain long and that not many businessmen will think it fair-play to prefer foreign cloth to Indian cloth under any circumstances.

Lancashire's panic, shared as it is by so many in Britain is a decisive certificate to the potency of the boycott as a weapon in the fight for Swaraj. Lancashire's discussions also reveal that neither the British Government nor the Government of India can do anything to shake the boycott. These facts should encourage all Indians to concentrate all their energies on completing the boycott. And in view of the lukewarm attitude of some half Anglicised millowners towards the boycott it is up to the people to do everything possible to stimulate the production and consumption of Khaddar with a view partly to preventing millowners from raising their prices and partly to completing the boycott of all foreign cloth. According to the latest report British shippers have come to the help of Lancashire and undertaken to reduce the freight on certain types of Lancashire goods. This should be a signal for all Indian interests to intensify the boycott in perfect unison. That boycott is not really a boycott but, as Gandhiji points out, an economic and social necessity for India and Lancashire is not serving its own interest by mixing it up with the boycott of British goods which has been lifted.

WOES OF THE FRONTIER

Even the Peshawar Khilafat Committee has protested against the personnel of the Haig Committee. And the Repressive Law Committee also has not fared better and its personnel has disappointed all educated classes. The Peshawar Bar Association, it is reported, being dissatisfied, "contemplates boycotting it contrary to the previous decision of willing co-operation." The popular demand, we understand, is for the inclusion of Sir Ali Imam and Sir Abdur Rahim. From all this it is clear, that the people of the N. W. F. P. have no faith in the two committees. It is natural enough. The farce is much too obvious to deceive anybody. But the misfortune of the Frontier does not end with the official attempt to palm off this double farce. Open repression continues, presumably to implement the labours of these committees.

It is reported that a considerable portion of Congress property confiscated during the Civil Disobedience campaign has not yet been returned. Reports have been received of the strange experience of a prominent citizen, Pandit Hiranand, while he was driving in a car to Tochee Valley in Waziristan. Having been stopped on his way he came back to Bannu, where he was informed by the Deputy Commissioner that no one wearing Khaddar was allowed entry into Waziristan. This worthy official is also reported to have said that the Congress was the cause of all inconvenience, and had there been no Congress, entry to Tochee Valley would not have been prohibited. This is how the Truce between the Congress and the Government is being respected! We do not know what importance to attach to another report that Khan abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sahib have received letters threatening deportation if they did not stop national activities. The conclusion from what is happening in Peshawar and elsewhere, is irresistible that, with the valuable assistance of Anglo-India, our estimable bureaucracy is merrily continuing the game of Frontier-baiting. It has not learnt the obvious lesson of the past year. But we are more surprised at the indifference of Muslim "leaders." Mr. Shaukat Ali used to swear by the Frontier. Indeed full justice to the Frontier was, to him, more vital than all the Muslim "demands" put together. But times have evidently changed. What is of the essence of importance now in Separate Electorates and, perhaps, the latest adventure, to wit, hostility to Socialism the A B C of which, he has probably never studied.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE

In a speech at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Christian Gospel Mr. L. S. Amery, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is reported to have said that many missionaries in India had been doing humanitarian work "not to bribe Indians to become converts but for its own sake and to manifest the spirit of Christianity in action." We can readily testify to this fact and would add that in his recent remarks on foreign missionaries Mahatma Gandhi has said nothing more than that all missionaries should be of the type mentioned by Mr. Amery. Among the best missions of that type may be mentioned the Christa Seva Sangha Ashram of Poona. One of the aims and objects of this Sangha is stated to be "to offer its service not as a bribe but as a reflection of the love which Christ himself bears to this land: it would have no one adopt the Chirstian faith save from an overwhelming and considered conviction of its adequacy for life and thought." The "C. S. S. Review," the monthly organ of the Sangha, worthily represents its ideals.

Trifles

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Boribunder has taken to heart the allegations of the Coroner against Congressmen seriously and proposes an inquiry. With due respects, I suggest that Dr. Nunan should be approached to act as the Chairman of the Committee.

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Mr. Chapman Mortimer began his Hotel Majestic address as a reply to the "Times of India" and so his eloquent periods about the inadequate representation of Muslims in the press of India are considered in some circles as a challenge to the "Times of India" to prove its bona fides as a true champion of real Muslim interests.

• • • • • •

There is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Shaukat Ali will be associated with the editorial conduct of the paper. But a bird secretly whispers in my ears that they have agreed to give double-column to him in the news and to cease abusing him during the Mango season!

• • • •

Self-Government for India has been settled by implication, says the Marquis of Zetland. But India wants Purna Swaraj without implications and complications.

• • • •

Speaking about Indian national movement, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that every one recognised that it was wrong to denounce or suspect and still more wrong to attempt to suppress the movement. Of course, with the honourable exception of Mr. Villiers!

• • • •

Great men always think alike. Mr. Villiers says that even British statesmen are "Hinduised" and Haji Abdullah Haroon considers Sir Ali Imam as the Muslim edition of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. It looks as if it is Hindu Raj everywhere! Why not form a Villiers-Cum-Haroon Tanzim to fight this greater Sangathan both at home and abroad. Mr. Villiers has already made a bid for it. Will Haji Abdullah Haroon accept the proffered hand?

• • • • •

Officials in Surat seem to possess an unusual and provocative sense of duty. At the annual general meeting of the Olpad Taluka Congress Committee, the Magistrate and police officers put in their appearance and when requested by the President to leave, replied that they were there to assert their right of attendance. Evidently they thought that federation had already come into being!

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The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" classifies M.L.A's. in the Retrenchment Committee as Nationalists, Independents and the unattached. This is the first time I hear that M.L.A.'s are spare parts attachable and detachable at will. My heart-felt sympathies are with the last class and I hope they will move the adjournment of the House in sessions against this "C" class treatment.

• • • • • •

According to a press report no Khaddar-wearer is allowed entry into Waziristan area. It looks as if it is not all quiet on North-Western Front. It is truce in action! Still the Government is complaining that it does not get a "fifty-fifty" deal in Delhi Agreement.

• • • •

The Sind National College has been deprived of its grant because of the Principal's politics. Why, quite right too. When Lord Willingdon was Governor of Madras, there were instances of pensions being cut, because the relatives of ex-officials took to politics. It was stoutly defended too. You see it is the principle of bombing innocent villages applied to Civil Administration.

• • • •

A British correspondent then wrote: "We call these 'incidents'. I wonder what God calls them". Guess.

• • • • • •

The Council of the Royal Empire Society has awarded a prize to Mr. R. T. E. Lathom, M.A., of the University for his monograph on "The New Hebrides in the Twienth Century."

It is not known when the companion volume "The New Shebridegrooms" by 'Post Cocktail Girl' will be published.

• • • • •

It took two years for Britain (with Indian money and blood) to annex Burma. In four speeches, the R. T. C. is supposed to have misappropriated Burma for the exclusive profit of British oilmongers and timber merchants and retired Civilians who become Directors of firms. The Prime Minister did not even pause to cry once, twice, thrice before dropping the auctioneer's hammer, but Sir Charles Innes walked away with unbidden property. A master-stroke worthy of a nation of shop-keepers!

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In its Bakr-Id pictures the "Times of India Weekly" implicates the Afghan Consul in the activities of the Khilafat Committee. Any apologies? None. Nor indeed any use for Lord Irwin's last Press Ordinance which he signed while he was hurriedly dressing to deliver a nice speech on good-will.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS OF R. T. C.

IMPLICATIONS OF AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION

(BY PROF. T. K. SHAHANI).

The reader will have, by now, realised the retrogressive nature of the R. T. C. proposals couched under budgetary 'Safeguards. For nearly 105 crores of rupees of the Central Public Expenditure at present open to our Legislature for 'discussion' and at least 50 crores of Estimates at present 'votable', the Federal Legislature of the R. T. C. will have only to arrange to cash, like a good compliant agent, a bill of 110 crores of rupees which its master—the Parliamentary Act for the new Indian Constitution—will every year categorically present it with. The implications of this impossible position will be presently dealt with. But a word must first be said in regard to the Consolidated Fund Charges—a speciality of the British Budget—on which the opponents of our liberties seem to have taken their stand.

PARLIAMENTARY ORIGIN.

England had, for ages, successfully withstood despotism through this weapon of Voting Supplies to the King. The private and personal expense of the King had, all along, been mixed up with State Expenditure. After the Revolution of 1688 Parliament, for the first time, separated from other State Charges the Civil List of the Sovereign (including the salaries of Judges and a few other officials) and made it a permanent non-votable charge on the Public Exchequer as distinguished from other annually votable Charges. It needs must be rpeated that the tax-payers' own representatives, i.e., Parliament put this item under a permanent Act. The object of the measure was to keep the maintenance charges of the Sovereign outside the sphere of party politics, though revisions of the figure have been actually made by Parliaments from time to time in the light of altered conditions of royal expenditure. The absolute independence of the Judiciary was secured by not only making judges' tenure of office no more dependent on the sweet will of the Sovereign, but also by putting their salaries on permanent non-votable basis. Thus the Civil List and the expenditure on the Judiciary rightly held a peculiarly unassailable position in British Finance. When Pitt the Younger inaugurated in 1787 the scheme of Consolidated Revenue Fund—a sort of a single reservoir into which all revenues of the State were to flow, and from which all monies for expenses were to be drawn (as distinguished from the former haphazard financial arrangement of ear-marking one particular tax or source of revenue for one particular governmental function), this Civil List along with the expenses of the Judiciary was made the First Charge on the Consolidated Public Fund. As the same minister was largely responsible for 'funding' the unfunded debts of the State—all to be paid out of the general revenue of the State—the interest and sinking fund charges for the public debts were also tacked on to the Civil List and Judiciary Expenses—and all three were given a premier place on the expenditure side and were designated as Consolidated Fund Charges, paid under Permanent Parliamentary Sanction as distinguished from annual votes of supplies that Parliament passed in respect to other heads of expenditure. Annuities, pensions and grants-in-aid for Education and other items of Local Expenditure being further added to this branch of Expenditure, nearly one-third of the British Public Expenditure in 1914 figured under the Consolidated Fund Charges which the huge War-Loans, again, helped to swell to nearly one-half in more recent times. With Public Debts decreasing and the interest and the Sinking Fund thereon vanishing, this non-votable item to just about one-fifth to one-fourth of the total Expendiure, making the fullest allowance for a plenteous supply of grants-in-aid that the Central Exchequer of England gives to local bodies for Education The Parliamentary 'annual' vote has, of course, been 'rigidly retained' in regard to all "services." —Civil, Naval, Military, Economic (including Post-Office—England's best revenue-yielding asset outside the sphere of Taxation—corresponding to our Railways in India). The jalous watch of the British Parliament in the matter of these annual "supply" votes is all the more remarkable, as Responsible Representative Government, is, by no means, in a more germinal state in England as with us where budgetary rights have, necessarily, to be clutched at for all constitutional developments.

DEPENDING ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS.

This question of Consolidated Fund Charges i.e., payments under permanent Parliamentary Acts as contrasted with annual vote, has been settled by different countries, more or less, in the light of progress in constitutional Government made by them. In spite of England's most assured position of people's rule, the Legislature 'annually' controls two-thirds of the Expenditure. France is too jealous of its Executive to leave a single item go without the annual scrutiny of the Legislature whose "Commission due Budget", the finance committees of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, report to the House all items of expenditure annually. They sit on the ministry like an incubus." In finance, the authority of the Commission overshadows that of the Cabinet, and the position of its 'rapporteur general' rivals that of the Finance Minister "(Marriott—the Mechanism of the Modern State, Vol. I., Page 561).

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SALARY

The Dominions (Canada, for instance), provide for an arrangement of first charge on the public revenue in favour of expenses of collection of revenue, second charge repayment of loans, etc., but no payment is valid without a regular recurring vote of Dominion Parliament on the same. Even in regard to the salary of the Governor-General both the Australian Commonwealth Act of 1900 Section III Chapt. I and North British America Act of 1867 (Sec. 105) provide only against the decrease in the salary of a particular Governor-General during his term of office. Lest there be any doubt in the matter let the Acts speaks:—

British North America Act.—Art. 105--Unless altered by the Parliament of Canada, the salary of the Governor-General shall be Ten thousand Pounds Sterling Money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and the same shall form the Third Charge thereon. (A. P. Newton-Federal and Unified Constitutions).

The Constitution of Australia-Chap. I Pt. I.

Art. 3. There shall be payable to the Queen out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Commonwealth for the salary of the Governor-General, an annual sum which, until the Parliament otherwise provides, shall be ten thousand pounds.

The salary of a Governor-General shall not be altered during his continuance in office.

(A. P. Newton-Federal and Unified Constitutions)' Permanent Acts fortal to Constitutionalism.

Prof. Adams of America in his famous book 'Finance' (pp 153-162) develops this point at length:—"The extent to which permanent appropriations may be used with safety depends in large measure upon the stage of development at which a people have arrived in their realization of Constitutional Government. It is one of the lessons of History that the executive cannot be trusted to fix the amount and determine the character of public expenditures, no matter what the form of political organization, for such a concession would deprive the people, or their representatives, of any influence in the shaping of public affairs. Strictly speaking, it lies in the theory of Constitutional Government that every item of expenditure should be submitted each year for legislative sanction: and it is but reasonable to conclude that, so long as any uncertainty exists concerning the respective political rights of the Government and the people, it is not safe to go very far in voting permanent grants of public moneys." Adams-Finance. Pp. 153-54.

"In the first stage of the development of constitutional government—that is to say, so long as the question of residence of control over public policies is still in controversy-permanent appropriations are not recognised as in harmony with the interest of the best national development." Adams-Finance. P. 155 Doubtless one would join Prof. Adams in wishing to strengthen the non-financial checks upon the arbitrary exercise of power; but when the gi[illegible] oak of British liberties still s[illegible] to be preserved by financial [illegible]rous, the tender sapling [illegible] Constitution must needs [illegible] and watered by the [illegible] long time to com[illegible]lions can, at best [illegible] Debt Charges. pen[illegible] Salaries to com[illegible]ement of pe[illegible]he Indian Le[illegible]

*Previous articles appeared on 4th and 5th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Mr. Sherwani's Speech.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani's presidential speech at the U. P. Provincial Conference at Mirzapur is a scathing condemnation of communalism and its noisy protagonists. Communalism, he rightly observed, helped only the "self-seeker, the unscrupulous and degenerate newspaper proprietor." The following wise and eloquent warning should commend itself to every community: "The reward of every community will be judged by the sacrifices it makes and not by the uproar which the votaries of separatist policy suggest. Remember they live who dare. The advice to remain aloof from the struggle is just like the silly advice to put one's arm in a sling to make it stronger."

Mahomed Ali's Letters.

In this connection Mr. Sherwani made a reference to some important unpublished letters written by Maulana Mahomed Ali. The gist of the letter he had written to the Khilafat Committee as its President was stated to be as follows: "I wish you had fought shoulder to shoulder with the Congress. But since I am going to England, I ask you never to put any obstacle in my absence in the way of those who are fighting the battle of freedom of India." Mr. Sherwani referred to some other letters also written by the Maulana to a friend but shown to the speaker in confidence. Mr. Sherwani would not disclose the contents of the correspondence but rightly appealed to the person who had received the correspondence to publish it "as by keeping it back he would do the greatest injustice to the departed soul and greatest disservice to the country." We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal.

A Raja's Example.

The Raja of Kalakankar and the Taluqdar of Bhadri deserve to be congratulated on the agreement arrived at by them with Sjt. Purshotamdas Tandon, President, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, regarding the remission of rents by the former to their tenants. The Raja of Kalakankar has under the agreement remitted all the enhanced rent made after the last settlement and has also remitted six annas in the rupee on the rental before the last settlement. A similar agreement has been made with the Taluqdar of Bhadri, Pratapgarh District, and it is expected that several other Zamindars will make similar agreements with the Congress in the next few days. The remissions are for the current year only, being due to low prices of agricultural produce and to bad crops, but they lay down an example worth being followed in all times of scarcity in all parts of the country. We trust the U. P. Zamindars' generous example will be promptly followed by many others and that wherever necessary Congress organisations will actively take up the cause of peasants in distress. It is by such beneficent activities that the Congress will best maintain its reputation as the precursor of the Swaraj Government.

Women's Conferences.

The All-Bengal Women's Congress held on Sunday last at Calcutta passed a number of very good resolutions on a variety of subjects, such as the strict enforcement of the Sarda Act, encouragement of widow-remarriage, the abolition of the pardah system, equal inheritance rights to women, etc. The press report of the Conference, however, does not refer to any resolution on women's special duty of helping the boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar. We trust that the Women's Conferences that are being held all over the country will give the first place to a resolution on the boycott, especially as Mahatma Gandhi wishes that picketing of foreign cloth shops is to be done as far as possible by women alone. We trust too that all these conferences will maintain permanent executive bodies to work all the year round and give effect to the resolutions of the annual conferences. As regards the enforcement of the Sarda Act, may we suggest that public opinion should be far ahead of that over-cautious Act and that the public should as far as possible boycott the marriages of girls under 16 years. Indeed such unfortunate marriages can hardly be suitable occasions for merry-making.

PROBLEMS THAT FACE YOUTHS

There Can Be No Peace Without Swaraj

In the course of his presidential speech before the Third Mysore State Youth Conference, which met on Tuesday, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar said:—

We have met to-day under the lull of a temporary truce. The Truce is but a temporary suspension of the campaign. It has not brought us the Freedom for which we fought, nor the peace which can only come of Swaraj. It remains yet to be seen which way it will tend, to peace without suffering or warfare and bitterness. And that raises an important issue, indeed the main problem before us. What shall be our immediate programme of work? If the Truce ripens into peace we shall be happy. But if it relapses into War, we shall have to be ready, ready with the teeming millions of our countrymen beside us on the battle-field, ready to suffer, sacrifice and to die if need be.

PRESENT MENTALITY

The campaign against our Freedom carried on in England by such reactionaries as Churchill and Reading, Beaverbrook and Rothermere, does not augur well for peace. Nor are the signs around us any the more assuring of the wisdom of the power that be. Even to this day the flower of the nation's youth is pinning in prison; and the horizon is none too rosy. We have, therefore, to be on the alert, ready to face another battle, this time to the bitter end.

SLAVES AT HOME

And we, in Mysore, have a task greater still than that of our comrades in the Provinces. Economically we are allowing in the mire of poverty. Many of our countrymen have to go with less than a meal a day. Socially we are torn into factions. The Liquor Traffic and the domination of Foreign Cloth fill the cup of our misery. Slaves ourselves, we have enslaved others. Child marriage, enforced widowhood, sweated labour, impoverished peasantry—we have every form of evil in midst and where shall we find happiness for our countrymen in the presence of these wicked barbarities? We have to give battle to every one of these wrongs and not until we have wiped out the last traces of them can we rest on our oars.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Organisation is, therefore, the need of the hour. We must organise Leagues and Camps all over the country. Every young man and woman must be enlisted in the campaign. We must form Volunteer corps to tour round every village in the State. We must carry the Congress Message of Swaraj to every nook and corner. We must, every one of us learn Hindi and wear only Khaddar. We must organise Khadi Centres and ourselves know and teach ginning, carding, slivering, spinning and even weaving. We must sing National Songs and shout National Slogans into the daily life of our countrymen. We must educate them to thirst for Freedom and a higher sense of life and honour. We must picket foreign cloth and liquor shops. We must carry the flag of Swaraj and plant it in every village. We must organise Labour and secure for the peasants and workers at least such elementary rights as would ensure for them a decent civilized existence. And, above all, we must demand from every corner of the State, from every Town and Village, the immediate establishment of responsible Government and a declaration of fundamental rights, securing for man, woman and child, irrespective of caste or creed, equal rights and equal opportunities to grow to the full stature of their height.

WHEN CALL COMES

Such, indeed, is the work and the magnitude of the task before us. We must throw ourselves heart and soul into the movement and work our way right up to the sumit of Glory. Then, and while thus we are ready, if the call of the Motherland should sound, we shall rush round the Standard in our millions, brothers and sisters, we who will neither flinch nor falter till Freedom's fight is won or the last life be lost on the field of battle.

"KHADDAR MOST SUITED TO KERALA"

Smti. Padmavati Asher's Call To Women

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Mrs. Padmavathi Asher, delivered at the Kerala Provincial Women's Conference, at Badagara, on the 3rd instant:—

Western civilisation and Western culture have made such inroads into our ancient land that it has become necessary to remind Indian audiences about their swadarma; that is the irony of the situation. We have all so much forgotten ourselves that we have been all enslaved to foreign customs and manners in our dress, food and in all our daily activities. We have now to depend in our every day life on so many articles of foreign-make. It is now high time that we should all wake up and realise the harm done to us. Our leaders have pitched upon the immediate remedy for all those evils. Cloth is the one item which we consume most imported from foreign lands. Should we make our own cloth and wear it, the immediate result will be the saving of sixty crores and more to be distributed among the poor spinners of of our land. Therefore it is, Mahatma Gandhi has prescribed it as the one remedy which will do away with this great evil. In Kerala the ladies are generally highly cultured, and intelligent. They have got special facilities for spinning. They can grow their own cotton and spin their own yarn and weavers can be found in thousands scattered throughout the land. Further, your simple life and plain dress make it all the more easy for you to take to khaddar. Our sisters in our Provinces, require lengthy sarees, in variegated colours. You may have no such task and therefore khaddar will be the most suitable and respectable dress of Kerala.

In this connection, it is necessary that we should, while producing khaddar, also persuade all our fellow citizens to give up foreign cloth and take to the use of khaddar. I am aware of the remarkable work done by the women of Malabar in picketing foreign cloth shops but more work lies ahead and it will rest on your shoulders not only to carry on propaganda for Swadeshi but also the peaceful persuasion to give up foreign cloth.

Mahatmaji has also enjoined that the work of reclaiming our fellow brethren from the drink evil should also be taken up and peaceful picketing of liquor shops undertaken by the women of the land. Here also there is much work for those of you will come forward for such kind of work.

Unlike women of north you enjoy complete freedom of movement and your position in your homes is unique. You have great responsibilities in the uplift of your land.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

At women's gathering one of the subjects that is always given a prominent place, nowadays is the question of women's rights. The right to vote, right to hold appointments, the right to property equally with men, are all brought forward and there are suggestions that the future constitution should contain clauses, guaranteeing the fundamental rights of women equally with men. I do not know if we should all spend our energies in agitating for such special or equal rights. The one thing Indian women have been taught is that they should do their duties well and privileges will come of their own accord. The men of India have never proved themselves less chivalrous than those of other lands and in these days, when both the men and women of India have to fight a third party to secure the freedom of the land the women need only perform truly and sincerely their duties to the motherland. Surely in the future Swaraj government and constitution the women's rights will be respected and upheld. The very fact that so many women have been encouraged to take up such an active part in the political struggle of the country and their work has been most handsomely appreciated and acknowledged on all hands is an indication that women's rights will not be forgotten. Therefore it devolves on all of us who could spare the time to take actively to one or other of the special programme of the constructive work laid down by the Congress.

In view of the fact that the Congress has decided to make Mahatma Gandhi its sole representative and plenipotentiary, to deal with the powerful and well organised British Government, it behoves us to give all support to Gandhiji. The first requisite is that we should all do everything in our power to implement Gandhi-Irwin Pact. In our future work we cannot be overcareful in sticking to the very letter of the instructions given to us from time to time by the Congress in carrying out our future work, persuading people not to buy foreign cloth or persuading people not to drink can all be most effectively done by peaceful picketing as laid down in the Congress instructions, the same work could be made more effective by undertaking to persuade people to spin and weave khaddar. Further enrolment of Congress members on a large scale would really indicate the real strength behind Mahatma Gandhi.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

In this connection I have also to draw your attention to the twenty points raised in the Congress resolutions about the future constitution of the administration of our moherland. Some of them may be considered as quite academical and even controversies might be raised but what runs through the whole resolution is the spirit and effort to reach the mass-consciousness by declaring several fundamental rights and by proclaiming the safeguards for guarding the rights of all our poorer brethren of our land, workers and peasants.

Sisters, the spirit of sacrifice and renunciation has been the basic principle of our society from time immemorial. The rights of old have been immortalised because of their renunciation of all worldly objects and working for the spiritual uplift of the humanity at large. When I am therefore addressing my sisters of Kerala need I appeal to the ancient spirit of renunciation, sacrifice and suffering and ask them to exhibit the same in the country's cause? Have we not been enslaved too long already and should we not therefore come forward throwing away our slackness and take our proper place in the service of our country?

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MILL WORKERS DEMAND INCREASED WAGES

—:o:—

And An 8—Hour Day

A mass meeting of the Textile Workers was held under the auspices of the Bombay Textile Labour Union at Kurla on May 5 Mr. M. U. Rajah presiding. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Parulekar, Rajab and Godse.

Mr. Parulekar said they were passing through critical period and it was the duty of every one of them to join the Union for fighting for increase in wages and reduction of hours of work. The hours of work ought not to be more than eight and the wages should be increased by at least 20 per cent, since the textile industry was at present piling huge profits.

IN CLOVER.

Mr. Rajab said the reason which the millowners had advanced for a 20 per cent cut in the wages in the year 1928 was that the industry was not then in a prosperous condition. But now that the industry was making huge profits, the Millowners must increase the wages of the workers by 20 per cent.

Mr. Godse appealed to the workers to strengthen the Union as the Millowners would never concede their demands, unless sufficient pressure was brought to bear upon them.

A resolution demanding 8-hour day and 20 per cent increment in wages was unanimously passed at the meeting.

Pickets On Kelva Liquor Shop

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHIM, May 5.

The Thana Dt. Congress Committee launhed picketing at Kelva Bazar Liquor Shop on the 4th when Sjt. Sumant lead the pickets.

AMIR ALI AS KING OF SYRIA

—:o:—

Report. Revived.

According to a message from Jerusalem, it transpires from a report received from Baghad via aleppo, that the French have concluded an agreement with Amir Ali, providing for later's monarchy over Syria.—"Muslim Outlook."

THE THREE "FRONTS"

—:o:—

Mr. P. C. Joshis Statement In Meerut Trial

MEERUT, May 1.

The statement on the Workers and Peasants' Party which was interrupted for a week because of the bail applications and the Id holidays was continued to be made to day by Mr. P. C. Joshi, accused in the Meerut Conspiracy trial in the Sessions.

Speaking as to how the class structure and the Indian Society and the class struggle operating within it affects the struggle against Imperialism and for Independence, he said our thesis put briefly is that in India to-day National Revolution means a Workers' and Peasants' Revolution. We struggled against Indian Landlords and Capitalist because we stand for Independence and these classes are against independence and further independence can be achieved only through a revolution. Therefore, we stood for revolution and those classes are against Revolution. Thus we maintain that a genuine struggle for Independence involves a simutaneous struggle against Indian Landlordism and Capitalism".

Mr. P. C. Joshi then reviewed the class position of the "Petty bourgeosie" and said "The standard of living of middle class is growing lower under Imperialism but they consider themselves lucky in having secured even this much and all their effort is directed to clinging to this wretched life and they cannot afford to take any risks. They are full of cynicism and defeatism. They hesitate before the Revolution and take a neutral stand. They are not opposed to the other people destroying the imperialist bondage. Students, unemployed youth etc., are the most verile elements of this class. They react in the most sensitive manner to the existing exploitation and oppression. This section will fight for and identify itself with the Revolution as the only way out of this mire.

PROLETARIAT.

Mr. Joshi next dealt with the Indian proletariat and said that Indian Capitalism and Br. Imperialism are both the class-enemies of the proletariat.

The proletariat is not only best placed but best prepared to fight Imperialism.

PEASANTRY.

Coming to the peasantry Mr. Joshi said that the landlords, Mahajans, the Indian merchant class and Br. Imperialism are the class enemies of the peasantry and continued. "This quadruple alliance of the most back ward and the most modern form of exploitation create havoc among the peasantry. The peasantry like the proletariat is the most exploited class under Imperialism and therefore a revolutionary class but unlike the proletariat it cannot be the leader of the Revolution.

THE THREE "FRONTS".

Joshi called the slogan of united national front a myth. "The picture of the whole Indian nation (all the classes together) unitedly opposed to Imperialism is a fiction, it is to retain an illusion not corresponding to the facts of Indian social life. A realistic analysis of Indian society its various classes, their mutual correlation and relation of these classes to Imperialism gives us a different picture, we get not one united front but three different class-fronts.

According to Mr. Joshi the first class front was the Pro-Imperialist and counter-Revolutionary front of the Princes and Zamindars.

The second was the revolutionary anti-imperialist front of the workers, peasants and revolutionary youth, i.e. all the classes directed against imperialism and also against the forces directed against the revolution.

Joshi next described the third front which he called "the oppositional reformist bourgeosie front" This bourgeoise front is oppositional and not anti-imperialist i. e. its ideal is a compromise with and not the over throw of Imperialism, it is reformist advocating violence of the tactic of "bended knees" which are so often beat double, it is not revolutionary; it is class collaborationist in character and difinitely repudiates the revolutionary tactics of class struggle.

Thus, Mr. Joshi continued, the final formulation of the various class forces in Indian society in their relation to imperialism and Revolution is:—The national revolution is the class revolution of the workers and peasants against British Imperialism and its agents and hirelings the Indian Princes and landlords and also its ally of the treacherous Indian bourgeoisie."

Mr. Joshi had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

BEAVER-MERE PRESS BOYCOTTS IRWIN

LONDON, May 3.

The Rothermere-Beaverbrook "Sunday" Press has generally boycotted Lord Irwin's arrival. The news of the ex-Viceroy's arrival was announced in small paragraphs at the bottom of columns here and there. Although an army of press photographers were present on the platform this morning's papers contain practically nothing with the exception of some boos.

During the garlanding of Irwin an unknown Indian from behind the crowd on the platform shouted, "This is the last time you will ever receive a garland."

The reception passed off quietly.—"Hindustan Times" Cable.

Play-Ground For Poona Cantonment

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, May 3.

It is a matter of gratification to learn that the much-felt want of a play-ground for the Poona Cantonment Hindus will be removed in a short time. A requisition signed by many leading Hindu citizens of Poona Cantonment was sometime back submitted to the Poona Cantonment, Authority and that Authority has in its Board's meeting held in April last recommended the grant of such land for the purposes of a play-ground for the Poona Cantonment Hindu Gymkhana. The final authority in this respect rests with the Military Authority and the Government of India, but it is expected that looking to the public purpose for which the land is required and especially as land was so provided for the other sister communities the recommendations of the Poona Cantonment Authority will be carried out by the Military Authority and the Government of India.

FLAG WEEK IN YEOTMAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, May 5.

The National Flag week in Yeotmal commenced on 26th by mass "Zenda Wandan" under Mr. Damle, pleader, president of the D. C. C. The constructive programme laid down by the Congress such as the sale of khadi and swadeshi articles, peaceful picketing of foreign cloth, enlistment of Congress members, etc., was taken up during the week. Deshsevikas also joined in carrying out the programme.

Released Prisoners' Conference

—:o:—

On he 4th instant the released political prisoners' Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. V. R. Shinde at Talegaon. About 100 prisoners were present. Mr. Deogirikar proposed Mr. Shinde to the Chair. The Conference was businesslike, the president's speech lasting about 15 minutes. In his speech the president strongly criticised the present classification of prisoners. He said that prisoners are like soldiers. They take their commission from the Congress and the Congress should have no right to take back the Commission." You ask us to sharpen the blade of the sword and the Congress should not ask us to make it blunt. "The political prisoners should not be mixed with other criminals and there should be a distinct class of political prisoners.

His speech was followed by the following resolutions:—

Political prisoners should be considered as a separate class, completely distinct from the Criminals and should not be kept in the same cell. The classification of the political prisoners made by the Government should be abolished and all the Political prisoners should be treated equally.

This conference desires that a centre should be opened in this district to train the volunteers in the constructive programme by the Congress and also in preparing them for jail life.

This conference requests the Working Committee of the Congress to declare a definite line of conduct for the Political prisoners, taking into consideration their past experience.

(Continued From Column 7.)

sions at Karachi. It had been made clear that the safeguards which were not in the interest of India would not be accepted. The Mahatma had been appointed the sole delegate and the country had faith in the Mahatma and his judgment. Concluding he said: 'If you have faith in Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, then put this resolution, as originally moved.'

Pandit Keshava Deva Malaviya spoke in support of the amendment.

The mover replying to the debate said that the Mahatma was a shrewd politician and the conference must strengthen his hands.

The amendment was passed and then the resolution was carried as amended.—"Leader."

WANTED A CLEAR STATEMENT ON "SAFEGUARDS"

Heated Discussion In U. P. Political Conference

MIRZAPUR, May 3.

A surprise was sprung on the United Provinces Political Conference to-day as it was leisurely proceeding with the business, in the form an amendment asking the Congress Working Committee in effect not to have any thing to do with the Round Table Conference, as nothing was likely to be achieved there considering the recent utterances of the British statesmen and provincial Governors in India. Not only on this amendment but throughout the proceedings of the conference it was asserted that the Indian Civil Service had not liked the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and had done what they could to frustrate its spirit. Mr. Balkrishna Sharma brought to his aid the irresponsible speeches of British reactionaries in Britain and India and argued for modification of the Karachi decision. He scented a clever move to create trouble in the recent speech of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency and the support that it received.

The discussion on the resolution created a tense atmosphere. The older leaders felt helpless and prepared themselves to take the defeat philosophically. And soon it was clear that the resolution as it was originally moved was doomed, specially when Pandit Keshava Deva Malaviya and some other supporters of the amendment slipped into the main delegates' block and began active canvassing. And when the result of the voting was announced, it was received with thunderous applause.

Reverting from the proceedings Mirzapur's enthusiasm for the conference found expression in several invitations to delegates from local people to dinner. Both last evening and this morning people came and begged with folded hands Hindu and Muslim delegates to honour their homes by a visit. The president was in equal demand. On the pressing request of Sewalal Manmulal, agents of Joggimal Kamalapt he visited his shop where he was photographed and presented with a fine pair of dhoty which auctioned for two guineas. He next visited exhibition where another group photograph was taken. The exhibits included Swadeshi cloth, articles of toilet and other Swadeshi products. Mention must however be made of Hiralal Jhabulal's shellac products," as shellac products, as shellac is a special industry of Mirzapur. To the disappointment of the organisers, Mr. Sherwani, president, left in the afternoon for Aligarh and so also did Mr. Mahmud and Maulana Fakhir.

The conference reassembled at 7 p. m. On the motion of Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Babu purshottamdas Tandon was voted to the chair in the absence of the president. The proceedings began with the singing of *Bande Mataram* and other national songs. Messages of sympathy from Dr. Besant, Sardar Gurdit Singh and Mrs. Motilal Nehru were received. Pandit Malaviya who was expected here today wired inability due to ill-health but promised to come tomorrow.

BOYCOTT

Maulana Abdul Halim (Lucknow), moved a resolution on boycott and promotion of *khaddar*. He said, one of the most glorious achievements of the last struggle was boycott. *Khaddar* was an item of the programme which could be followed by both the coward and the brave. One who loved foreign cloth could not have loved for liberty. Before foreign rule disappeared foreign cloth must go. If foreign cloth again got a foothold in India it would be a hard nut to crack.

Seth Damodar Swarup (Bareilly) asserted that last years struggle would not have been the success it was had it not been for the sacrifices of merchants. The resolution was passed unanimously. It congratulated the province upon the splendid success of cloth boycott; praised the sacrifices of the merchants and appealed to the merchants and the general public to cooperate in making the boycott complete. Further it expressed satisfaction at the progress of *khaddar*, reiterated the view that through *khaddar* the problem of poverty could be solved and advocated its more universal use.

IMPLEMENTING THE PACT

Babu Mohanlal Saxena moved the next resolution which wanted to make it clear that though the Congress committees of the province had completely observed the terms of the truce, the officers of Government had failed to do so in many matters: (1) Many political prisoners had not been released; (2) some cases not involving violence had not been withdrawn or confiscated property not returned; (3) those who were removed from the membership or chairmanship of local boards had not been allowed to resume office; (4) grant-in-aid to some institutions such as Carmichael Library and Aminabad School had not been restored; (5) dismissed officials had not been reinstated; (6) licenses had not been restored; (7) expelled students had not been readmitted and fines realized after the truce had not been refunded; (8) certificates and vendors' licenses had not been returned; (9) in realizing rents and revenue, undue coercion was being used, sec. 107 being applied against workers and no help being given to tenants so that they may get back their land. The conference wanted to warn the Government that the responsibility for the situation that was being created would be theirs. Still the conference enjoined upon all Congress committees to continue to observe the terms of the pact as before.

Mr. Saxena dealt with the resolution clause by clause and gave instance in which Government had not taken action although no violence was involved in those cases.

Continuing Mr. Saxena said: 'Yet we ought to show that we are an organized body and the pact must be observed by us with the same thoroughness as characterised our fight.'

Proceeding he challenged the Government to cite any cases, where Congressmen had broken the pact.

Mrs. Uma Nehru characterised the Gandhi-Irwin pact as a triumph for Congressmen. She gave a number of instances to prove that the pact had not been fully observed on the sides of the Government and asserted that the Indian Civil Service did not like the pact. But the country could not rest unless its rights had been conceded.

Mr. Swaraj Prakash of Etawah who spoke on the resolution which was passed unanimously.

SAFEGUARDS.

Baba Raghodas next moved the following resolution:—

This conference, while reaffirming the Congress goal of Purna Swaraj (complete independence) desires to make it emphatically clear that no constitution will satisfy the people of India which does not give the nation full control over the defence forces, external affairs, finances and fiscal and economic policy.

It is further of opinion that under no circumstances any safeguards will be acceptable, unless they are demonstrably in the interest of India.

Mr. Ganga Prasad of Bahraich supported the resolution.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. Balkrishna Sharma moved the following amendment:—

For the last sentence of the resolution substitute the following:—

'Further, in view of the attitude of responsible British statesmen in regard to participation by the Indian National Congress in the coming Round Table Conference, this conference desires to state it clearly that it does not regard the provisional safeguards and reservations discussed at the last Round Table Conference as in any way constituting an inseparable accident of any future constitutional scheme for India. In the opinion of this conference clause 2 of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement, makes it abundantly clear that only such safeguards, as are demonstrably in the interest of India, can be acceptable to the Indian nation.

The Conference recommends to the Working Committee of the A.I.C.C. to take steps to clarify issues on the point of safeguards and reservations in consultation with his Britannic Majesty's Government and in the event of the British Government insisting upon safeguards in their present form, the conference requests the Working Committee to refrain from sending its representative to the forthcoming Round Table Conference or to have anything whatsoever to do with it.'

Both the mover and the seconder spoke vigorously on the amendment. Mr. Balkrishna Sharma asserted that the utterances of the British statemen and the provincial Governors, specially Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, raised suspicious that they were not going to get fair-play. True the present British Government were not a party to these utterances, but the Labour Government may be turned out any day and then those opposition politicians who were delivering mischievous speeches to-day would be in power. He saw a clever move in all this and pressed his amendment on the house.

The president at this stage fixed 5 minutes for each speaker.

Pandit Govind Malaviya said that he did not want to disguise the fact that he did not hope to get acceptable reforms at the R. T. C. and an intenser struggle would have to be waged till the goal was achieved. He thought that Mahatma Gandhi was also feeling that way and this amendment was meant to tell him and the Working Committee that they must decide not to go to the conference. Why should not the British politicians be straightforward and tell plainly that the present safeguards were essential to next reforms.

Mr. Gopinath Dikshit wondered if the supporters of the amendment had forgotten the discus-

(Continued in Column 5.)

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Bombay, May 6.

2 Hatarana Dunkirk 7-5 M M and Co.
3 Britannia Liverpool 9-5 Graham T. Co.
4 Kioto, Dunkirk, NF, K Nixon and Co.
5 City of Carlisle, Karachi, 8-5, Killick Nixon & Co.
6 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-5, N Y Kaisha.
9 Masula Hull 14-5 M M and Co.
10 Durenda Europe NF, M M and Co.
12 Nivenfels, Karachi, 9-5, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Birkenfels, Hamburg, 6-5, L Edwards, Ltd.
14 Kenya, Durban, 6-5, M M & Co.
15 Genoa, Genoa, 19-5 L T & M S Co.
16 Chelsea, Antwerp, 9-5, Grahams Trading

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Howra, Zanzibar, 10-5, M M & Co.
3 Bandra P'Gulf 6-5 M M and Co.
4 Vasna, Busrah, 8-5, M M & Co.
6 Lalita, M'Coast, 6-5, Malabar, Steamship.
7 Gharinda, Rangoon, 6-5, M M and Co.
9 Mirzapore Kobe 23-5 M M and Co.
10-11 Jalapalaka, Karachi, 7-5, Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Shinnoh Maru, Karachi, 7-5, O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Padma, M'Coast, 7-5, S Hassan & Co.
C R Gandara, Calcutta, 9-5, M M & C.
F Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, NF, L Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Macedonia 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Malwa 15-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Kathaz 29-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatipara 9-5-31 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Buchanan 9-5-31 J F C.
Castalia, 11-5-31, G. T. Co.
Clan Ogilvy, 27-5-31, J. F. C.
FROM OSLO.
Ceylon 21-5-31 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Freinfels 4-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rauenfels 16-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
Werdenfels 26-5-31 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Sastbourne, 6-5-31 Campbell Co.
Potter 15-4-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Trentbank, 19-5-31 F. F. Campbell.
City of Derby, 29-5-31, F, F. Campbell.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru 7-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru, 16-5-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Borneo Maru 10-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 20-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Heimei Maru 15-5-31 O S Kaisha.
Iyo Maru 30-5-31 N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Chitral 8-5-31 P and O S N Co.
Maloja 22-5-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Kenya 25-4-31 M M and Co.
Karoa 9-5-31 M M and Co.
Karagola 23-5-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potters, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 7-5-31 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Carlisle 4-5-31 K N Co.
Britannia 9-5-31 G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Nevenfels, 9-5-31, L Edward.
Chelsea, N G S T Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 19-5-31, M Italiana.
FOR KOBE
Tango Maru 13-5-31 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 23-5-31 P & O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Kioto, 5-5-31, K N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna 6-5-31 L T Co.

SAMPLE FREE
SULOCHANA BRAHMI OIL
(Registered)
Most wonderful Brain cooler and Hair Tonic. Sample free on application.
REDKAR AGENCY, Bombay 4

FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 8-5-31 M M and Co.
Bankura, NF, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Beldis, NF, K N Co.
Bahadur, NF, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR NEW YORK.
Potter, L Edward Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britania G T C.
City of Carlisle K N Co.
FOR HAMBURGH.
Chelsea, G T Co.
Nevenfels, L Edward Ltd.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, M M & Co.
FOR DUNKIRK
Kioto 5-5-31, K N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Pilsna L T Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Beldis, K N Co.
Bahadur, T M Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, M Italiana.
FOR BUSREH.
Vasna M M & Co.
Bankura, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
Jalajalaka, 5-5- 31.
Netravati, 5-5-31.
Lalita 5-5-31.
Laxmi, 5-5-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 6.

S S Hatarana for London.—217 cwts. groundnut kernal, K M Nathoo; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Habib & Sons.

For Dunkirk:—3200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Masula for Hull.—100 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa.—2000 cwts. linseed, T S Thadani & Sons; 2000 cwts. groundnut seed T S Thadani & Sons.

For Naples.—550 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—42 bales wool raw, Mukumchand Balia; 39 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 425 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, A L Javeri; 500 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 1050 cwts. myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.; 195 cwts. kapockseed, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 1050 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons; 5005 cwts. myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Marseilles.— 1000 cwts. groundnuts, Birla Bros.; 3000 cwts. groundnut seeds, Birla Bros.; 200 cwts. groundnut kernals, S M Rajgor & Co.; 700 cwts. turmeric, S M Rajgor & Co.; 105 gum karaya; J Narbheram & Co.; 1000 cwts. castorseed, L Dreyfuss & Co.

For Glasgow.—1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W T Suren.

For New York.—105 cwts. gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 33 bales goat skin, Briskey Co.

S S Birkenfels for Antwerp.—44 bales, cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Kioto for Antwerp.—2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 1325 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

For Ghent.—120 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey.

S S City of Carlisle for Barcelona.—100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

S S Nevenfels for Rotterdam.—2000 cwts. joowari, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Chelsea for Hamburg.—3000 cwts. joowari, T S Thadani & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, J Finlay & Co.; 25 bales hemp, D Anandji.

For Antwerp.—51 bales remp, K. J Kapadia & Co.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagoya.—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 800 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 6.

S S Faqir, Agents L F Campbell & Co. from Bangkok.—510 pces. teak squares; 125 pces. teak planks; 21160 pces. teak scantlings.

From Colombo.—169 H|chests tea; 51 bundles gunnies.

From San Francisco.—169 cases canned goods; 17 cases printing ink.

S S Bandra, Agents M M & Co. from Busrah.—22 bags copper scrap.

From Mohammerah.—41 bags skin.

From Bushire.—26 bags almonds, 18 bags zira; 69 gum traqacanth; 17 bags attari; 34 bags raisin.

From Bunder Abbas:—68 bags raisin; 12 bags pistas; 20 bags almonds; 12 bags R buds.

From Muscat.—578 bags dates; 142 bundles fish; 101 bundles sardines.

From Qwadar:—20 pkts. fish; 75 bundles mats.

From Pasvi.—70 bundles mats.

S S Badarpur Agents B. Shell Oil Co. from Rangoon.—100 cks. kerosene oil; 2150509 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 1077 cks. lub. oil 12 cks. lub. grease; 55 cks. turpentine; 1785 cases candles; 700 tin match wax; 66 cases paraffin wax.

S S City of Carlisle, Agents K. Nixon & Co. from Liverpool.—20 cases looms; 149 cases e'ware; 50 cases cisterns; 60 cases machinery, 34 cases control jear; 100 cases glassware; 54 cases brackets; 175 cases soaps; 20 cases bear; 62 cases cotton; 83 cases cotton yarn; 62 cases cotton p. goods; 138 cases brandy; 20 cases mineral water; 38 cases bolts and nuts; 30 cases ale; 70 cases tyres; 49 drums creasote; 25 drums izal; 181 drums paint; 199 bundles tubes; 145 bundles steel rivets; 66 bundles steel billets; 49 cases steel bars.

From Glasgow.—250 nos. jars; 90 bundles tubes; 317 bundles rivets; 103 bundles rounds; 470 sheets; 120 bundles plates; 206 angles; 72 cases cotton on reels; 95 cases wine; 113 | whisky; 450 cases beer; 119 cases machinery; 80 cks. chemicals; 451 cases coal pitch.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES.

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of April 1931 and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year ending April 30, 1931, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

	For the month of April, 1931. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	4,42,923
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,80,040
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,53,631

	For current fiscal year to April 30, 1931. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	42,63,873
Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Ltd.	43,62,652
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	46,64,349

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 6.

Kandeish	238 Bales
Central India	55 ,,
Barsi-Nugger	154 ,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	56 ,,
Berar	351 ,,
Central Provinces	481 ,,
Dhollera	1,536 ,,
N.-W. Provinces	100,,
Sind-Punjab	696 ,,
Broach	1,145 ,,
Compta-Dharwar	518 ,,
Western-Northerns	459 ,,
Cotton	5,789 ,,
Wheat	1,844 cwts.
Linseed	9,613 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	546 ,,
Gingellyseeds	727 ,,
Poppyseeds	44 ,,
Groundnuts	9,850 ,,
Castorseeds	1,648 ,,
Rice	16,319 ,,
Myrabollams	3,895 ,,
Cotonseeds	7,999 ,,
Gram	1,502 ,,
Joowar	3,765 ,,
Bajree	288 ,,
Coal	988 Tons

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, May 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd ,,	21	3	6
Silver Ready	44	0	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	15	0
Silver, 2nd ,,	43	13	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 6.

F.P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 5-5-31	8591000	8198000
Receipts yesterday 5-5-31	9000	14000
Exports to date 5-5-31	6073000	6328000
Stock at Ports 1-5-31	3494000	1650000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-5-31	1137000	941000
Stock at Liverpool 1-5-31	1083000	920000
Visible Supply 1-5-31	6782000	3992000
Quantity in Sight 1-5-31	1249000	13288000
Quantity out of Sight 1-5-31	9734000	10903000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, May 6.

Market Quotations.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/10 Lowest Rs. 32/8 Closing Rs. 32/12

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/6 Highest Rs. 33/8 Lowest Rs. 33/ Closing Rs. 33/4

Groundnut Delivery May Opening Rs. 29 Lowest Rs. 28/14 Closing Rs. 29/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 30/14 Highest Rs. 31/4 Closing Rs. 31/2/6

STOCKS AND SHARES.

IMPROVEMENT WELL HELD

Good Undertone

Bombay, May 6.

Mill shares opened at about unchanged rates and remained steady throughout the day. The undertone of the market was good and turnover of business tends to increase. Of course the buying was confined to Bombay Dyeing and Fazals but on the whole there appears no inclination to plunge into short sales. It is becoming evident that owing to ruined economic condition there is less demand for mill cloth but the feeling for Swadeshi exists and any favourable opportunity is likely to create a good demand. The only weak spot was Nagpur which registered a small decline. Bombay, Burma and Tata Steel shares improved and the firm tone in Alcock was again visible. Towards the close there was some profit-taking in Alcock shares.

The market will remain closed on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant for settlement purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 6.

Bombay Dyeing 688 93 88 91
Century 237 40 39
Colaba 105
Crescent 71-14
Fazul 386 85 87
Indore 363
Madhowji 22
Nagpur 367 68 67
New Great 155
Pearl 238 40-10
Simplex 63-2
Swadeshi 268
Burma 436, 42 43-2
Hydro 105-10
Tram 114-11
Deff 280
Ord 23-2, 22-14, 23-2
Bundi 14-12
Indian 18-6
Katni Ord 170-10
Alcock 202, 195 198

MILLS.

Bombay, May 6.

100 Ahm. Advance	300 xd.
50 Apollo	2- 8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1
500 Bom. Cotton	111-4
250 Bom. Dyeing	691-4
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	239-6
500 Central India P.	446-14
100 Central India	367-8
100 Colaba	105-0
100 Coosta	147-8
100 Crescent	71-14
250 Currim	75
250 David	110
250 Dawn	560
200 Ed. Sassoon	45
10 E D Sassoon D	0-5-6
100 Elphinstone P.	22
100 Elphinstone	5
250 Fazulbhoy	387-8
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	124-6
1000 Hindustan	1405
100 Indore Malwa	363-12
100 Jamshed Pref.	60
250 Jamshed	10
100 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	100-0
100 Kohinoor	141-4
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	575
1000 Maneckji Petit	800
100 Meyer Sasoon	45
1000 Morarji	505-0
50 Mysore	122-3
200 New Great P.	125
200 New Great	155
100 New City	61- 4
250 Pabani	142-8
250 Pearl	240-10
100 Phoenix	295
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	187-5
250 Simplex	63-2
100 Swan	88-12
100 Swadeshi	268-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-
500 Vishnu	1425
1000 Western	740

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67- 0
50-25 Central	14-12
£10-5 Eastern	72-8xd.
500 Imperial	1058-12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	263-2
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3-6-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-12
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian B.	187-8
100 Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100 Katni 2nd P:	106-4
40 Katni Df.	710- 0
100 Katni	170-10
10 Punjab P.	9-2
10 Punjab	8-8
100 Shahabad	158-12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P:	8- 0
15 Jupiter	7- 8
15 New India	17-6
200-100 Oriental	1657-8
10 Vulcan	5-6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000 Andhra Val. P.	976- 4
1000 Andhra Val.	591-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-12
50 Bom. Tram	114-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1103-12
1000 Tata Power	431-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	802-8
100 Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100 Central Provinces	78-4
100 Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100 Guzrat	56
90 Mandra Bhon.	85- 8
500 Tapti Valley	635-0

MINING.

10 Central India	0-12
10 Shivrajpur	13-12x.d.
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	40-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	23-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	198-2
250 Bom. Steam P.	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	44-0
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	443-2
50 Bom. Burma New	160-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	144-6
15 Scindia	6-14-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	62-9-6
5 p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-3-6

INCOME TAX ON LOANS

Need For Safeguarding Buders' Interest

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary, to the Government of India, Finance Department, by Mr. F. Cowasjee of Karachi:—

When Government invited public to lend them the money, the Government gave the rate of interest dependent upon the circumstances then prevailing, and the deduction of income-tax which was then current.

The Government of India subsequently considered it expedient to increase the incidence of income-tax with the result that the lending public have to suffer in the rate of interest realised by them, because of the higher rate of income-tax deducted therefrom.

The Government of India should, therefore, consider it equitable that the taxable loans should have the income tax deducted from the interest at that rate of income tax only, which was current at the time of floatation of each taxable loan.

This procedure could not be very difficult for the Government to adopt, because all the taxable loans and the period during which they were floated and the income-tax which was then current should be fully known to them.

It is not unknown that the general tax payers in India and the trade are equally hard hit by other equally anomalous expenditure in public service, but, while the machinery set up—viz., the Retrenchment Committee to revise and lop off the heavy burdens undermining the economic conditions in India—will take some time to arrive at results, it is prayed that in equity and justice to the lending public of India and the trade, the Government of India will take immediate steps to legislate that Income-Tax on taxable loans should be at the rate which was current at the time of the floatation of each taxable loan.

PUBLIC WORKERS NOT RELEASED

—:o:—

Discontent In Jamnagar

BOMBAY, May 5.

The Secretary, Jamnagar Praja Mandal writes:—

It is necessary to draw the attention of H. H. the Jamsaheb and his officers to the fact that discontent and resentment of the subjects of Jamnagar are increasing on account of the continued imprisonment of the three public workers. One of them Mr. Gokuldas Hirji Thakkar is a social worker. He edited a monthlp magazine, advocating removal of untouchability, promoting widow-re-marriage, breaking up of sub-castes and other social problem. Another gentleman Mr. Maganlal Rupsee Vakil, who is also a social worker, is an able pleader who but very recently was in the good books of H. H. the Jamsaheb.

These gentlemen were sentenced to seven years' ten months back on a charge of denogatory writings in the press against H. H. Jamsaheb. I do not want to enter into the merits and demerits of the case here, it being sufficient to say that the less said about its legal aspect the better.

Looking to the services of these people, the State would have done well to release them on the return of Maharaja Jamsaheb from England. But month after month has passed and they are not yet released.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

Results Of Engineering Examinations

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

FIRST CLASS.

R V Abreu, C L Barve, R S Bhandarkar, C V Deshpande, K M Joshi, K M Kantawala, D P Karnik, A R Kazi, N B Khemchandani, N N Patel.

SECOND CLASS.

C D Bapat, R K Bilimoria, W G Braganza, J P Cassad, R V Chaphekar, D D Dalal, M S Deshmukh, H R Desai, V S Devadhar, B B Godambe, A T Joshi, Y G Jog. H Kanji, G C Kanitkar, L A Koshti, G D Limaye, S M Madbhavi, V L R L Majhu, R M Marfatia, S V Mehta, D G Motivaras, S M Muzumdar, M J Padwal, C C Parikh. P B Parikh, P G Phadke, K M Sahasrabudhe, A A Sabir, P S Sabnis, S G Sawarkar, H R A R Sethi, A Syed, S V Tambe, S D Uttur, A S Vidwans, R E Baretto, J D Daroga, R V Desai, J K Dholakia. K P Dodeja, B C Mehta, I C Mehta, J K Mehta, P K Naik, F N Naik, M M Patel, J R Ramchandani, I P Raval, P B Shahani, R R Sukhrani.

PASS.

D D Dawalbhakta, B O Lalaji, D B Sawai, G K Adshetti, B V Apte. B G Bapat, M S Bhandarkar. S T Dange, V D Datar, F D Daruvala, C D'Mello. N A Diwakar, S T Ghaisas, S G Gokhale, S S Gandhir, D N Hukeri, P M Jadhav D V Joshi, L S Kadoo, S J Kale, A G Kalgaonkar, M M Katrak, N B Lele, S G Mali, V U Mansukhani, H K Master, M C Mistry, S V Pandurkar, N B Patel. R D Patel, G L Phadnis, J S Pimple, M K Pishe, V T Talwalkar, M M Vakil, H U J Asar, P S Deo, Md. U A Moghul, N P Shahani, B A Vithlani. H J Advani, R S Bharucha, L I Bhatt, D R Bhise, P J Darukhanavala, P K Daruwalla, G L Desai, S H Dubash, M A Patel, K B Ramchandani, N N Rawal, A R J Shaikh, A A Ujan, P N Varma.

No. 29 K M Kantawalla wins the Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship and the Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.

B. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.

SECOND CLASS.

P K Sathe, V S Yajnik.

No. 4, P K Sathe wins the Merwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.

B. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

M. H. Patel, V.S. Vernekar, B K. Choksi, and R.M. Vadhelvala.

SECOND CLASS.

T.V. Agnshe, G.B. Bagul, V.M. Bhobe, V.P. Chaphalkar, H.R. Desai, S.V. Desai, M.M. Doshi, Y. K. Ghanekar, V.D. Gokhale, T.A. Gulbargawalla, N.V. Joshi, K.S. Joglekar, G.V. Kale, V.H. Kelkar, S.M. Kini, I.M. Koyawala, S.V. Kulkarni, S.C. Marathe, S.C. Oak, L.A. Patel, T.I. Patel, V.S. Sali, V.S. Sathe, A.H. Shah, A. V. Shah, B.M. Shah, S.K. Shah, M.N. Subandh, R.K. Toraskar, U.J. Bhatt, K.M. Chandiramani, R.E. DeSa, R.M. Kotdawala, T.K. Mangharamani, M.C. Mehta, S.A. Patel, F.M. Patwa, S.M. Postwalla, M.J. Radhakrishnani, L.S. Ramsinghani, K.J. Sapra, T.A. Teckchandani, K.V. Thadhani, C. R. Thaker, K.T. Tinani.

PASS.

V.T. Dave, T.K. Madhav, A.K. Mehta, R.S. Mehta, N.R. Sadarangani, and J.M. Wadhwani.

MEDALS AND PRIZES.

B.K. Choksi wins the James Berkley Gold Medal.

V.M. Bhobe wins the Jamshedji Dorabji Naegamvala Prize.

V.S. Vernekar wins the Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.

S. E. (MECHANICAL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

B.B. Gandhi, R.G. Marathe and K.S. Shah.

SECOND CLASS.

B.B. Ranade, V.G. Sabnis, P.C. Vidwans.

PASS.

S.M. Kasbekar, S.A. Kothavale and K.B. Vagholkar.

S. E. (CIVIL) EXAMINATION.

FIRST CLASS.

S.V. Ainapure, H.J. Chavda, C. N. Desai, G.G. Dhanak, G.J. Kulkarni, N.C. Patel, R.P. Patel, L. D. Rege, Md. A.W. Siddiqui, P.R. Tongaonkar, B. D. Ahuja, K. C. Gandhi, S. P. Gangaramaney, M.N. Jathal, P. K. Khambatta, P.B. Madon, P.P. Manek, A.P. Mehta, D.J. Mehta, G.S. Padwal, K.D. Parekh, P.J. Patel, A.G. Shaikh.

SECOND CLASS.

N.A. Amin, R.B. Angadi, G.V. Deodhar, B.S. Dixit, B.D. Gogte, M.K. Joshi, V.V. Kulkarni, A.A. Nagori, D.C. Palekar, D.R. Palkar, N.K. Patel, B.V. Shirodkar, M.K. Talpade, R.C. Badlani, R.S. Vavdekar, G.G. Bhatia, R.M. Castelino, V.S. Daryanani, T.S. Hirani, J.P. Kabre, N.H. Mirchandaney, M.F. Mobedjida, N. M. Parikh, J.E. Patel, L.H. Popat, S.B. Shah, R.G. Sule.

PASS.

J.H.Q.M. Mhaslai, A.B. Burle, S.R. Hiremath, R.N. Joshi, K. D. Mestri, N.D. Parmar, B.A. Patel, A.R. Patwardhan, B.A. Printer, H.N. Risbud, B.A.I.A. Shaikh, G. V. Vartak, M.H.D. Yatnatti, K. M. Bhatia, G.P. Bhojani, V.E. Kanga, T.D. Kewalramni, A.A.A. K. Lodhi, R.C. Mansukhani, V.T. Mate, S.K. Mulye, G.V. Phansalkar, G.S.A. Quraishi, J.R. Rajani, P.C. Shah, V.L. Sipahimalani, M.S. Srivastawa.

Following candidates are entitled to keep terms for B.E. (Civil) Examination:—

M.C. Mistry, F.J. Vachha, S.R. Jathar, J.W. Keswani and R.T. Shah.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

P.K. Khambatta wins the Nusserwanji Jehangirji Wadia Scholarship.

S.V. Ainapure wins the Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha Scholarship.

R.P. Patel wins the Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.

DR. MOONJE IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Explains Need Of Military Schools

An appeal to the people of Bengal to have at least one private military school of their own was made by Dr. B. S. Moonje while addressing a crowded public meeting at the Town Hall on Saturday evening. Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee was in the chair.

Supposing Dominion Status was granted to India to-day, is she in a position, Dr. Moonje asked, to undertake the responsibility for her defence from foreign aggression and internal commotion? It might be argued that the Government would give them the necessary military training. It might be that Government would give them some training in the matter of the defence of India during the transitional period, but at the same time, Dr. Moonje said, it must not be forgotten that the Government from which they expected such help was, after all, an alien Government. And then, it might be that in order to show that their help was indispensable in the matter of the defence of India, they might not in their own interest—and it is quite natural—feel inclined to give all the necessary military training, hoping perhaps for the day when India, after the withdrawal of their army from India, might implore their assistance to save them from foreign aggression and even internal commotion.

INDIANS MUST TRY.

Dr. Moonje explained that while they should leave no stone unturned to get as much assistance as they could from the Government in the matter of military training which would make Indians fit to undertake the responsibility for the defence of India, they should put their shoulder to the wheel and make efforts for themselves, unaided by the Government to provide themselves with the necessary military training and prove that Indians themselves would be in a position to undertake the responsibility for the defence of India when she would be charged with the responsibility of carrying on the administration of the country.

Is Bengal prepared to do it asked Dr. Moonje. Will she not prove that she would not lag behind the other Provinces of India in paying her quota to the future army of India? It is said, rightly or wrongly, that the Bengalis are not a warlike people, but nobody could deny, the speaker observed, that Bengal possessed great intellectual powers which she can utilise with great advantage, in the matter of inventions with regard to modern warfare. The speaker suggested that Bengal could start a private military school as an appendage to the Engineering School in connection with the Council of Education and train there young men, who might be utilised in the future army of India as military engineers and chemical investigators. Dr. Moonje was of opinion that each province should have at least one private military school of its own.

ASSURANCES WANTED.

Speaking on the constitutional issue, Dr. Moonje wanted an unambiguous, emphatic and clear declaration by the British Government, firstly: to the effect that out of this constitution would immediately arise Dominion Status in the same way as had arisen in the case of Canada and Australia, secondly: that the responsibility for the defence of India would lie upon the Indian people and not upon the British Parliament, thirdly: that if India was in a position to supply the material, even according to their standard, that material must be accepted and utilised in the army of India and fourthly, that during the period of transition, the Ministers who would have the control of the army and foreign relations must be elected Indians.

Speaking of their work at the Round Table Conference, Dr. Moonje observed that they had done some spade-work on which Mahatmaji might build.

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FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF R. T. C.

—:o:—

Mr. Shroff's Lecture.

VILE PARLE, May 4.

Mr. A. D. Shroff of Bombay delivered a very interesting lecture on Sunday morning at Vile Parle on the 'Financial Implications of the R. T. C." Mr. M. D. Altekar occupied the chair.

The lecturer in the course of his address dealt with each of the main items discussed at the R. T. C. and showed how the safeguards reserved to the Britishers the necessary powers to carry on their work of draining India of her wealth and vitality. It is not for the telegraph and post offices nor as educators, or as sanitary inspectors that the Britishers are here in this country, said Mr. Shroff, "but to control India's commerce and industry through various departments such as military etc.

Referring to the responsibility at the centre, the lecturer said that he was not sure whether the members of the R. T. C. had not made a mistake in linking up responsibility with the question of Federation viz; that responsibility should be given to India, only if the Indian Princes joined the Federation Scheme. The real demand in his opinion, should have been that whether the Princes joined the federation or not the time had come for the responsibility at the centre to be given to Indians. And upon a close study of the proceedings of the R. T. C., he had come to feel that Sir T. B. Sapru and other Indian leaders got so very enthusiastic over the idea of having attained responsibility at the centre that they actually missed some of the most important details which must whittle down the idea of responsibility.

Continuing, the lecturer said that the responsibility meant full control over the purse. Considered in this light the Federal Government would have the right to vote only 20 per cent of the general revenue. The balance being swallowed up in military expenditure, debt charges, pensions, etc. He explained how the military department afforded an ample field, for British manufacturers who would continue to drain Indias wealth and hamper the growth of Indian trade and commerce, including shipping.

ALL FOR BRITISH TRADE.

With regard to the Statutory Board sought to be created for controlling Indian Railways Mr. Shroff said that that was but another reservation intended for British manufacturers.

Referring to the Fiscal autonomy to be handed over to the Reserve Bank Mr. Shroff opined that it was a huge fraud since the Reserve Bank presupposed sufficient gold reserve which even according to the present Finance Member of the Government of India was not possible for some time to come.

He strongly objected to Sec. 67 of the Government of India Act., re-framing of the budget being retained in the hands of the Viceroy.

PICKETING TO BE INTENSIFIED IN SUBURBS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, May 5

Last Monday at 3 p.m. the suburban lady workers met at the residence of Mr. C. B. Nanavati on the Khat Road. Amongst those present were Mrs. Lilavtai Munshi, Mrs. Damania, Smt. Gangabehen Patel, Mrs. Navagbai Havewala and others. Swami Anand and Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt drew their attention to the appeal issued by Sjt. C. Rajgopalachari to utilise the period of truce to co-ordinate the different organisations that were working with the Congress during the war of independence and direct them into proper channels rather than fritter away their energies in an aimless haphazard work. They reminded them of the principal work before them viz., picketing of foreign cloth at Andheri. It appears that the merchants, instead of coming round are getting more and more obstinate. I understand that after the return of some of the influential workers, present picketing will have to be intensified to bring the merchants round. It was also considered advisable to start liquor picketing. But this question was postponed for a further sitting. In the mean time every suburb was charged to supply a definite number of pickets. And when the full strength is ensured, the picketing will begin simultaneously.

THE SECOND R. T. C.

Under the auspices of the Literary Association a meeting was addressed by Mr. A. D. Shroff on the implications of the R. T. C. and the future of the Conference. The lecturer after considering the R. T. C. proposals condemned the safeguards as mainly designed in the interest of Britain and declared that the future outlook was less hopeful now that it was ever before.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

Classification Neither Logical Nor Justifiable

SOCIETY'S DUTY TO FREEDOM'S SOLDIERS

In the course of his Presidential Address, to the Kerala Political Sufferers' Conference, Mr. T. Prakasam said:—

The problem of our political sufferers is of very great importance and I consider it necessary that we should face it in all its aspects and devise adequate and satisfactory measures for the relief of the political sufferers. I am afraid that so far, we have not evinced that amount of interest which the momentous nature of the issue involves. During the period of my incarceration I had some opportunity of realising at first hand the difficulties and privations undergone by the political prisoners, and I strongly feel that public opinion has not been made sufficiently alive to the responsibilities which society owes to those who have been obliged to sacrifice their careers in the interests of the country.

MR. NARAYAN MENON.

Speaking before a Malabar audience, I feel overpowered by the recollection of Mr. M. P. Narayana Menon, is still undergoing imprisonment and is not among us here to give us the benefit of his ripe experience, sound judgment and invaluable counsel. The man who had heroically worked for peace during the dark days of Martial Law and who had shielded and protected Government officers and public property was accused of participation in rebellion and awarded the sentence of transportation for life. I believe and the vast majority of his countrymen believe that Mr. Narayana Menon was absolutely innocent. It may be that so long as the present system of government continues, the intrepid spirit of Mr. Narayana Menon will languish behind the prison bars. But I have no doubt, that when India comes into her own at an early date, a grateful country will welcome with joy the deliverance of one whose sole crime was his burning patriotism.

THOSE MOPLAHS.

I cannot but refer on this occasion to the plight of the so-called Malabar Rebellion prisoners. The Rebellion ended in the conviction of 7,000 Moplahs to varying terms of imprisonment. Within the last 9 years, nearly 6,000 of them have been released before the expiry of their sentences, but there are still more than a thousand Moplahs continuing to suffer imprisonment. These unfortunate men were convicted at a time when the Government had lost all balance and equilibrium on account of the panicky state of their mind. They have already suffered enough. Some of them are undoubtedly innocent of the offences ascribed to them. Humanity and the ends of justice as also the interest of the peace for which all parties are striving demand the release forthwith of all the Moplahs still confined in jails.

STILL IN JAIL.

The question of political sufferers in indeed an all-India one and if we take the expression in its broad general sense, we have thousands of political prisoners undergoing terms of imprisonment or condemned without trial under lawless laws. We have still in prison persons sentenced by special tribunals in the Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1915. Some of the victims of the Punjab Martial Law of 1919 have not yet been released. The internees under the Bengal Regulations are still there. The Garhwali prisoners, the Chauri-Chaura prisoners, the Malabar rebellion prisoners [and those like Mr. Annapurnaiah, who though convicted for political offences have not had the benefit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, still remain. It is a question for you to consider whether it is justifiable that they should still remain unliberated and whether we should tolerate a state of things which entails further suffering on them. For my part, I wish Gandhiji had insisted on the release of all political prisoners instead of confining the amnesty only to those who had participated in the recent Civil Disobedience Campaign.

CLASSIFICATION.

This reminds me that the treatment of political prisoners is far from being satisfactory. The recent classification into A, B and C, is neither logical nor justifiable; and though as a result of it, a few persons receive comforts, I feel bound to point out that all prisoners must be placed on the same level and accorded the same privileges. It is also a matter for regret that the treatment of political prisoners has taken a turn for the worse after the recent release of the bulk of the Satyagrahis. It is time that the authorities realise that public opinion will not tolerate ill-treatment of prisoners in gaols and that a more humane attitude should be adopted.

TOO WOODEN.

That several of the prison rules are too wooden, too ante-diluvian, and too little consistent with the self-respect of prisoners is obvious. I desire to refer in particular to the degrading system of finger prints, which has been in vogue in our gaols. When at Cannanore, some of us were asked to submit to it; we resolutely refused, and after a prolonged controversy, we were able to persuade the Government that we were in the right. It is, however, essential that this regulation should be done away with altogether and prison life freed from this taint.

VICTIMS OF POLICE VIOLENCE.

Apart from those who were sent to gaols, we have a large class of political sufferers consisting of victims of lathi charges, sufferers from Police violence while engaged in the lawful work of picketing and others on whom the scars of the conflict of the last twelve months are visible. It is not possible to get full details regarding these sufferers, but I cannot help referring to the wanton, inhuman attack on the members assembled at a social function at Pedapuram. Those who had to pay the penalty for harbouring Satyagrahis and even permitting photos of our leaders to remain in their houses or exhibited in the temple cars of their villages are many in number. Nor can we forget these who under the pretext of adherence to violence are denied the benefits of the Truce. To one and all of them India owes much for their sacrifice and suffering, and it would ill-become to forget them and our duties towards them, now that we are in an era of peace.

A PERMANENT FUND.

It is of the utmost importance that a permanent fund should be collected out of which to provide for the needs and comforts of those who have rendered India safe for her children to live in. To the families and dependants of those who in the hour of need did not hesitate to face dangers and peril, it is our primary duty to see that they are placed above want. I appeal to you to take early steps in this direction, so that the reproach may not be cast upon us that while we benefitted by the labours and sacrifices of our patriotic brothers and sisters, we failed to stand by them, when the occasion needed it.

EXAMPLE OF SACRIFICE.

No one could fail to be struck by the great part played by our women in the National Struggle, and their claims as political sufferers should receive our just attention. Nor can we forget the notable part played by the men and women of Kerala in the course of the campaign. Malabar has set an example of sacrifice at the altar of the Motherland, which constitutes a shining example for others to follow. and Malabar, a fortiori, be the first pla[illegible]ere an organised and success[illegible]empt should be made to tac[illegible]issues arising out of the [illegible] political sufferers.

Compulsory Elementary Education For Girls

BADAGARA, May 4.

The Kerala Ladides Conference, under the presidency of Padmavati Asher. resolved to start a Mahila Desa Sevika Sangam in Kerala, and urged the removal of untouchability and other social evils, the starting of industrial schools for women and making girls' elementary education compulsory.—A.P.

Satara District Conference

SATARA, May 3.

The Sixth Satara District Conference and the Satyagrahi Conference met at Masur on May 1st and 2nd under the presidentships of Sjt. Madhavrao Anne and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi respectively.

Five hundreds delegates and a large numbers of visitors attended. Prominent among those present were Sjts. Deshpande, Purshottamdas, Trikamji of Bombay, Tulpule, Gadgil and Mr. Abdul Rahman.

Sjt. Baburao Joshi, Chairman of the Reception Committee received the delegates and Sjt. Bhausaheb Butane Karad received the Satyagrahahis.

Sjt. Anne and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi delivered inspiring addresses.

Several other speakers spoke on the importance of the resolutions to be placed before the Conference, which among others included release of Bilashi prisoners, Village uplift work, Swadeshi propaganda, boycott of foreign goods, and allied subjects.

Both the Presidents in the course of their addresses paid glowing tributes to the District for the splendid work it had done during the Satyagraha campaign.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW.

A Topical Number.

MARCH CONTENTS

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND "Safeguards." By Sir P. C. Sethna.
A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION By Begum Shah Nawaz.
THE PEACE PACT AND AFTER By Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.I.E.
INDIA AND THE FEDERAL IDEA By Mr. K. M. Panikkar, M.A., (Oxon.)
THE TRUCE AND ITS LESSONS By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
THE FINANCE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE By Mr. N. Sankara Aiyer, M.A., C.A.I.B.
MEMORIES OF MOTILAL By Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, M.L.A.
INCOME-TAX—PAST AND PRESENT By Prof. K. S. Srikantian, M.A., F.R. Econ. s.
POLITICS IN CEYLON By Mr. Orion de Zylva.
THE MEANING OF THE KORAN By Mr. Yakub Hasan
THE HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE WORLD. By Mr. Satya Bhusan Sen.
THE BUDGET FOR 1931-1932
IMPORT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK By Mr. M.P. Gandhi, M.A.
WHAT IS EDUCATION? By Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones.
IRWIN-GANDHI AGREEMENT.
WORLD EVENTS By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D.
LIFE: A Poem By Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Besides these there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the Departmental Notes Section which are a special feature of the INDIAN REVIEW. These include Literary, Educational, Legal, Personal, Political, Sport, General, Medical and Science sections. The section World of Books contains notices of recent English, American & Indian publications.

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(The April Number will contain a detailed account of the Karachi Congress).

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MONETARY HELP TO PARSEE STUDENTS

Mr. J. Engineer of the Young Men's Parsee Association, writes:

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Applications should reach the Secretary not later than 10th June 1931. Those students who have failed in their last examination need not apply.

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THE PLAYERS & THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE

(Continued from page 4.)

conferred prominence on these by the bestowal of special names. Since Bharata has no pointed reference to discordant 'shruties', they remained in the background and 22 sarviceable shruties alone attained celebrity and recognition.

(3) Rishabha and Dhaivata had each of them four shruties in the first instance but by reason of the first shruti of each of them proving unserviceable, it escaped enumeration and each of these notes became one of three shruties. Still these two unserviceable shruties must be taken into account when the interval between the concordant notes comes to be computed, according to Bharata's rule which prescribes either 9 or 13 shruties for the said interval.

(4) The first unserviceable shruties taken along with three serviceable shruties constitute four shruties for Tivra Rishabha and Tivra Dhaivata respectively. And the Komala Rishabha and Komala Dhaivata of the current musical system coincide with the second shruties of the two notes. That is, they coincide with the first serviceable shruties of the two notes when one recognizes three shruties in the place of four after the manner of Bharata.

After the reading of the paper, Professor Mangeshrao entertained the audience by a performance on the "Been."

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

The Mahrashtra Film Co., at the instance of the "Famous-Pictures" of Bombay, have just completed a picture "Love Immortal." Mr. Babu Rao Patel, is busy with a picture called "Kismat" featuring a German girl in the leading Role (Maharashtra Film Co.: Kolhapur).

Mr. Pandurang S. Talgiri after finishing the picture "Taramandal," has suspended all the activities of his studio for a short time, to re-start work on a grand scale. (United Pictures Syndicate, Poona).

Mr. Shamsunder Agarwal, of Poona, who erected a studio six months back, has now finished a fine stunt picture "The Gallant Hearts" featuring Miss Ambu, the famous Maharashtrian Star.

Now Mr. Agarwal has it is said suspended all his activities. (Agarwal Film Co.: Poona).

Mr. N. D. Sarpotdar's historical picture "Chandbibi" is nearly completed. (Aryan Film Co.: Poona.)

FILMS UNDER PRODUCTION.

The authorities of the Surya Film Co.: (Bangalore) have engaged the services of 150 selected Indian Dancing girls from Southern India and Mysore State, to work in their master production "Priestess of Passion" which is now under production.

Two other pictures, which are now ready for release, named "The Law Breaker" and "Gamble of life" are both to be shown at the West End on the 9th and 23rd May respectively.

Undisguised Propaganda

SELDOM EFFECTIVE.

Empire Board Warned.

In spite of the fact that "One Family," the picture produced by the Empire Marketing Board, has not proved a financial success, another Empire film is being planned. This time a film company will finance the production, in return for the right of entry to all public buildings throughout the Empire.

I gather that the Empire Marketing Board's keenness for propaganda of this kind has been considerably increased since it has had an opportunity of seeing many Russian films of a similar nature.

I hope that the E.M.B. will not lose sight of the fact that undisguised propaganda is seldom effective. The proposed film will succeed or fail on its merit as entertainment. If it is as dull as most propaganda films it will be a waste of effort and money.

SCREEN STATISTICS

Reveal Unconventional Attitudes

Fifty-three thousand, two hundred and thirteen filmgoers last week coughed loudly during an important sequence of the talkie dialogue.

Thirteen thousand, three hundred and ninety-two members of the fair sex held an unofficial test to discover the cinema's most persistent chocolate-box rustler.

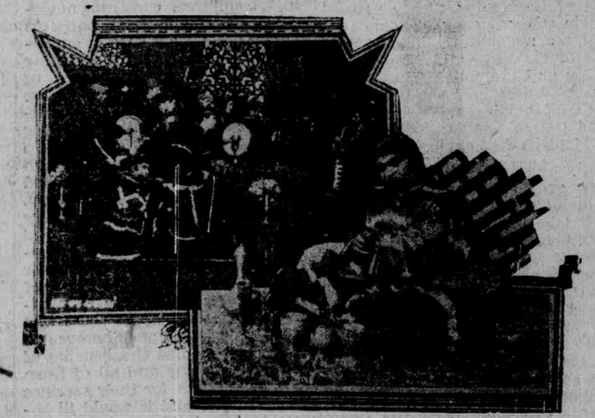
Twenty-three thousand, four hundred and five girls sighed rapturously and whispered that Gary Cooper and Buddy Rogers were the most adorable actors on the screen; and

Twenty-three thousand, four hundred and five boys, escorts of the above, sniffed their disdain, and, as a reprisal, stressed the charms of Nancy Carroll and Marlene Dietrich.

Fifteen thousand, three hundred and sixty-four loud-voiced persons repeated the dialogue from the screen, to the discomfort of five times their number.

Ten thousand, one, hundred and three men and women told their neighbours how the film plot would develop and what was coming next.

Ten thousand, three hundred and five toes were trodden on by latecomers to the cinemas, involving at least three times that amount of swear-words.—"Film Weekly."



Scene from "Jaw-Breaker," Surya Picture (Bangalore) featuring Messrs. Bachoo and Gade to run at West-End from 9th.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. G. B. Trivedi has done a distinct service by criticising in the public press the recent appointment of Mr. Haskell as an industrial engineer in the Department of Industriest.

A few more facts on this subject will reveal the manner in which the new incumbent, was appointed to this post which carries a salary of Rs. 800 plus Rs. 50 rising upto Rs. 1,000 per month with a motor allowance to boot.

In the advertisement for this post it was mentioned that the applicant must be a graduate in Mechanical Engineering of a recognised University—preferably with foreign experience and this must have deterred many persons not possessing the above qualifications from applying for the post though they may have been equally or better qualified for the post than Mr. Haskell.

Mr. Haskell is not only not such a graduate but he has not the required foreign practical experience but he is not even [illegible] culate. He holds only a [illegible] of the Poona Engineering College in mechanical engineering which he obtained about 1910.

The control of technical education is now transferred to the Department of Industries and Mr. Haskell will evidently be advising and controlling technical education in mechanical engineering in the technical schools of the Presidency, including the Victoria Jubilee Technical School, admission to which is confined only to those who pass the Matriculation examination.

Mr. Haskell from his present post is expected to do original industrial work and it is interesting to conjecture as to what real original industrial work will be done for doing which study of higher mathematics and physics is essential.

Is it not due, Sir to the efficiancy and usefulness of the Department of Industries that those responsible for this appointment should reconsider the position in view of the above facts before confirming this appointment?—Yours etc.

"EFFICIENCY".

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CO-OPERTORS' EXCURSION PARTY TO JOGESHWARI.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas' Speech.

(From A Correspondent).

JOGESHWARI, May 4.

On Sunday, the 3rd instant, some 200 prominent co-operators assembled in the Jogeshwari Caves under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute which had organised a Co-operative Excursion to the Caves. They had a very interesting and diverse programme beginning with the unfurling of a Co-operative Flag by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, at 9-30 in the morning and including such items as music and meals and refreshments and entertainments with short speeches on the benefits of the Co-operative Movement and the comparative apathy on the part of the general public towards it.

At 9-30 Rai Sahab Girdharlal D. Mehta, the Chairman of the Fort Co-operative Institute opened the proceedings by welcoming the Excursionists and requesting Sir Lalubhai Samaldas to unfurl the Co-operative Flag.

CO-OPERATION IS NOT OPPOSED TO NON-CO-OPERATION.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, who was later on spoken of by a humorous speaker as the grandfather of the Co-operative Movement in Bombay, performed the ceremony and while addressing the audience observed that the progress of co-operation can in no way be hindered by the modern movement of Non-Co-operation because the former aims towards the upliftment of the poor and the peasants as much as the latter does towards their economic and political weal.

CO-OPERATION AND PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

A semi-serious and semi-humorous discussion was started by Mr. V. L. Mehta and was carried on by Messrs. K. C. Desai, Ramnikrai Mehta, Mavji Govindji and G. M. S. Rane, Mr. J.K. Parolkar also delivered a speech on Co-operation.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The excursionists then took tea and were entertained to music by Miss Shad and other excursionists including Master Jayant, the grandson of Sir Lallubhai and were further entertained by Prof. Kamat's imitations and Prof. Bhoskar's interesting music-tricks. meals were served thereafter and the party was again after the meals shown the numerous physical feats by Mr. Jaswantlall J. Dalal.

CO-OPERATION; A GREAT POWER.

In the end Mr. R.L. Jaiswal, the Propaganda Officer thanked the party on behalf of the Institute and observed that Co-operation in itself is a great power which like other powers when misused can prove a curse instead of a blessing and that true co-operators are indeed constructive non-co-operators who co-operate to co-operators who co-operate to construct a road to Peace and Prosperity and to non-co-operate with those who stand in their way.

The whole party returned in the best cheers, deeply permeated with the true spirit of co-operation.

NARIMAN PRAISES KERALA

—:o:—

Leaders' Arrival

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, May 2.

It was an unprecedented gathering comprised of all castes and communities that gave a tremendous ovation to Sjt. K. F. Nariman on his arrival at Calicut this morning. The local Congress leaders and batches of male and female volunteers arrived at the Railway Station shortly before 11 a.m. The crowd was so thick that the Railway premises were packed to the utmost capacity by persons eager to have a look of the Bombay leader. The South-West Mail steamed in at about 12 noon and Mr. Nariman, on alighting from the train, was profusely garlanded. Mr. Nariman was then taken in a car to the Bangalow of Dr. K. D. Mugaseth where he will stay till to-morrow. Before he reached Calicut, he was presented with addresses from Tirur, Ottapalam and other wayside station.

NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

Before 5 p.m., huge crowds thronged the local beach in order to hear Mr. Nariman who was expected to address them. At 5-30, a public meeting was held presided over by Mr. E. Moidu Moulvi, Mr. Nariman, when asked to speak, he referred to his happy experiences while travelling from Madras to Calicut and said that people from several parts of Malabar besieged his train in order to see him. Continuing, he said he knew that these honours were not lavished upon him, but to the cause for which he had been working. He referred at length to the Delhi peace pact and said people should be ever ready for fight if it was necessary. He paid a tribute to Kerala's record in the recent Satyagraha campaign and hoped to see Kerala always in the forefront of national activities.

MR. SEN-GUPTA IN CALICUT.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, president elect of the Kerala Provincial Conference, accompained by Mr. T. Prakasam arrived in Calicut today, 3rd instant and a tremendous reception was given to them at the Railway Station. The party, accompanied by the local leaders and Mr. K. F. Nariman left for Badagara by the same train. The Conference in Badagara begin today.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED.

Srimathi Kartyayani Amma hoisted the national flag at the Narayan Nagar this morning at 8 The leaders arrived at 12-25 p.m. to-day by the South-West Mail.

MAHARASHTRA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Principal J. G. Dhavan, Vaishya Vidyadiram, Saswane, writes:—

The 8th session of the Maharashtra National Educational Conference will be held at Saswane, District Kolaba, on the 9th and 10th May under the auspices of the Vaishya Vidyashram. Prof. D. R. Gharpure, M.A., B.Sc., will preside. It is requested that representatives of National Educational Institutions in Maharashtra and other well-wishers will attend the Conference.

VAISHYA VIDYASHRAM ANNIVERSARY.

The 10th anniversary of the Vaishya Vidyashram, Saswane, District Kolaba, will be held at Saswane on the 9th and 10th of May under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Saswane is within a motorable distance of 6 miles from the Port of Rewas which can be reached within 1½ hours by steamer leaving Bombay (Alexandra Docks) at 7 A.M. Two special steamers leave Bombay for Rewas every Saturday at about 2-30 P.M. All well wishers of the institution are invited to attend.

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	14 May
Y asukuni ,,	12000	....	@17May
Fottori ,,	5973	16 May	30 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 ,,	28 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	....	@1 June
Iyo ,,	6000	30 May	13 ,,
xuwa ,,	11000	....	16 ,,
Tokiwa ,,	6972	15 June	29 ,,

"Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a)From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marse illes
Terukuni Maru	12000	12 May	28 May
Hakusan ,,	10500	27 ,,	14 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	27 May	2 June
Taiyo ,,	22000	9 June	16 ,,

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Havre Maru	7th May.	16th ,,
Borneo Maru	10th ,,	23rd ,,
Shunko Maru	25th ,,	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th ,,

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NANCY CARROLL
All-Talking Melodrama

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day 6.30 and 10 p. m.
THE LAST DAY.
HAROLD LLOYD.
IN
FEET FIRST.
All-Talking, All-Laughing, Sky High Romance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW
and won't tell when she does know
Featuring
PATSY RUTH MILLER
WARNER BROS. PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Celebrated Actor
CYRIL MAUDE
IN
GRUMPY
"Grumpy" will change your outlook on things—There's a wealth of humour hidden away behind his crusty Exterior. And you're going to have a hearty Laugh for the first time for ages.

SATURDAY NEXT
FREE LOVE
at
PATHE
Who's the boss in your home? Something you will never forget
Come and see
FREE LOVE
and find out what to do about it
AN ALL TALKING SUPER IN A CLASS OF ITS OWN.
PATHE

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT MATHERAN.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.
Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Mon Repos" Bungalow, Luisa Point, Matheran valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, drawing room suites cabinet sofas, cabinets, almirahs, bedsteads, writing and dressing tables, handsome vases, chinaware crockery, cut glass, oil chandeliers, garden lamp-posts with lamps etc., etc.
Catalogues will be published and property on view 6 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY).
Under instructions from the G. I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1931 at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—
Bicycle, portable Typewriter, Brassware and Curios, scented oil, locks and keys, fancy glass panes, hockey sticks, electric bulbs and other accessories, rubber shoes, "Bayers" advertisements, old and new English and Vernacular books old clothing, brass and copperware, old umbrellas and various other articles, etc., etc.
N.B.—Immediate delivery against CASH.
CRAWFORD & CO.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

South Selling Well Absorbed

STATISTICS AGAINST ADVANCE

No Bullish Features Are Apparent

When it is nearly empty, a tea-kettle often appears to be boiling harder than when it is full. This homely illustration is suggested by the recent action of cotton market after the break had spent its force. Professional operators churn it up and down, sometimes they succeed in depressing prices, but a recovery ensures whenever the selling pressure is relaxed. Acreage, crop prospects, spinners' taking, consumption and trade conditions are all bearish and ought to have been discounted as cotton prices are guided by the prospective situation than the one existing.

Bombay, May 6.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market early advanced 11 points at the opening on general buying, but later on reacted on Southern selling and weakness of Wall Street. After a decline of about 26 points from the highest level prices rallied and closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices ruled steady and closed unchanged at 9.70.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot prices remained unchanged at 9.45.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at a rise of 14 points. Manchester reports were slightly better, while American buying was also in evidence. But later the New York advices were disappointing and after steady opening, prices declined on speculative selling and local realising. The market closed barely steady at a rise of 8 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 13 points to 5.43 and Sales amount to 4,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Futures improved 8 to 9 points while Egyptian Sakel advanced 16 points. The Alexandria Market was steady and prices closed at a rise of 21 to 20 points.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S REPORT.

Since writing our last Report, the New York and Liverpool markets have declined 71 and 38 points respectively, and this in spite of the notices against May tenders being promptly stopped. In our opinion, this tends to show that the position on the other side is extremely weak, and with trade still showing no signs of improvement we cannot see where any upward movement, barring of course reactions due to adjustment of the technical position, can come from.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK.

As a matter of fact, judging from the figures we publish below of the 3-monthly periods of the present year, giving Consumption in the U.S.A. and Canada; Exports from U.S.A.; and World's Spinners' takings, it would appear that conditions have again worsened, to such an extent, that the figures for the remaining 3-monthly period of May|July will have to show a very material improvement to justify confidence in present values, which, according to the outlook as at present, does not appear likely:—

1st Quarter Aug|Oct.	2nd Quarter. Nov|Jan.	3rd Quater Feb|April.
Consumption in U.S.A. and Canada		
1,225,000	1,794,000	1,169,000
Exports from U.S.A.		
2,182,000	2,302,000	1,558,000
World's Spinners' Takings		
2,542,000	3,511,000	2,681,000

FARM BOARD.

The weakness in the American Stock markets has also assisted in the depression of prices. Another contributory factor, is, that the uncertainty regarding the Farm Board's intention becomes greater on every pronouncement made from that quarter and the one recently made by President Hoover, to the effect that he exercises no authority over the Federal Farm Board, has aroused the fear that an effort to sell the grain and cotton held by the Farm Board might shortly be made. Such an effort would, of course, lead to a severe break in the markets, and although generally speaking it is considered inconceivable that this action would be taken, still bearing in mind the past actions of the Farm Board, one must be prepared for anything. In this connection we would quote the news received some days ago, when there was a denial by the Farm Board that they intended to sell large quantities of wheat, as was reported, but they admitted that an effort would be made to sell by July the 1st, 30 million bushels. In this connection, we see it reported to-day that Exporters have sold 12,000 tons of wheat owned by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, and our Liverpool Agents have telegraphed us reporting that the selling, which resulted in Friday's sharp decline, was on account of the Cotton Co-operative Societies.

We, therefore, can see no bullish features that are apparent, and our opinion is still against the market.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York May 6.

New York Highest 10.03 plus .11. lowest 9.77 minus .15.
New York October Highest 10.38 (opening) lowest 10.13 (252 p.m.)

—:o:—

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 5th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—
"Feel no permanent rise likely at present; if new crop drop to 5.40 would commence purchasing."

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, May 5.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20s. per lb. 19-1|2 cents.
Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins, Average grade 40s., per lb. 3' censt,.
Yarns Southern 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60s. per lb. 47 cents.

New Orleans Mid. Cotton 9.45

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool.—New York cables, further. New Orleans and Wall Street Selling.
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 5th instant.
9 a.m.—New York Cables: Garside Service Bureau cables "Estimated stock of Indian cotton at end of February 4, 152,000 running bales against 4,659,000 bales same time last year.
Estimated carry-over of foreign growths this year is about equal to last year's.
U.S. Cloth sales far below current production, while Mill situation in Germany is unchanged. it has worsened in Italy."
11-12 a.m.:—Liverpool: Scattered Continental buying; later eased on local operators being against the market.
4-15 p.m.:—New York Cables: —Textiles quiet, prices moderately lower. Market again showing resistance but still lacks resilience. Think however not far from bottom, and we recommend buying scale down.
8-38 p.m.:—New York market declined on local and New Orleans selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool July (Expected) equal to 5.24.
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 185-1|2 equal to 4.22.
Rs. 45.
Difference 69 points equal to New York July (Close) 9.81 equal to 4.91.
Broach J|A (Expected) Rs. 185-1|2 eqral to 4.22.
Difference 69 poists eqial to

LIVERPOOL-NEW YORK.

Rs. 30.
(At Liverpool close) July 66, Oct. 53 (American points).

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York market early advanced on general buying, but reacted later on Southern selling and weakness of Wall Street.
Messrs. Patel Bros. have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

WEEK ENDING 1ST MAY 1931.

Brought into sight this week 84; 12,490 this season; 13,288 last season.
Receipts at U.S. Ports 155 this week; 8,576 this season; 8,172 last season.

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.

To Great Britain 6 this week: 999 this season; 1,199 last season.
To Continent 53 this week: 3,711 this season; 3,932 last season.
To Japan, Canada, etc 19 this week: 1,332 this season; 1,145 last season.
Total 78 this week: 6 042 this seasos: 6,276 last season.
World's Spinners Taking of American cotton 224 this week; 1,734 this season; 10,903 last season.

DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS

Great Britain (All kinds) 43 this season; 1,650 last season.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Stocks at American Ports 3,494 this week; 1,650 last season.
Stocks at American Interior towns 1,137; this season; 941 last season.
Stocks in Great Britain and Costinent 2,151 this season; 1,401 last season.
Total 6,782 this season; 3,992 last season.
Last week 6,976 this season; 4,094 last season.
Difference on week minus 194 this season; minus 102 last season.
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds) 1,088 this season; 920 last season.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 5.

May	..
July	9.81—.11
October	10.18—
December	10.42—.09
January	10.53—.09
March	10.73—.00
Middling Spot	9.70—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 5.

May	9.66—.04
July	9.88—.04
Middlisg Spot	9.45—

New York, May 5.

New York.—10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	.... 9.97
October	....10.32
December	....10.54
New York noon call:—	
May	....9.63
July	....9.66
October	....10.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 5.

Day's receipts at all U.S. ports 9,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 5.

	Opening	Closing.
May	5.28	5.24 plus .09
June		5.27 plus .08
July	5.35	5.31 plus 0.8
August		5.35 plus .26
September		5.38 plus 0.7
October	5.47	5.42 plus .07
November		5.46 plus .07
December		5.50 plus .07
January	5.59	5.54 plus .07
February		5.58 plus .07
March	5.69	55.69 plus .07
April		5.67 plus .07
May		5.71 plus .07
Middling Spot		5.43 plus .13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, May 5.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.
Sales for exports 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian cotton 100 bales.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 5.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.13
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.33
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.53
Oomra, Good	3.53
Oomra, Fully Good	3.73
Oomra, Fine	3.93
Bengal, Good	3.39
Bengal, Fully Good	3.44
Bengal Fine	3.59
Scinde, Fully Good	....3.44
Scinde, Fine	3.59
Scinde, Superfine	3.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 5.

May	.... 7.98
July	....8.07
September	....8.22
October	....8.27
November	....8.36
January	....8.51
March	....8.6
Sakellaridis, F G.F. Spot	..8.35

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, May 6.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
May s.4|7 1|4d. up 1|8d.
July s.4|8 3|8d. up 1|8d.
Oct. s.4|9 1|8d up 1|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
May dollars 61-3|4 down 1|8
July dollars 63-3|8 down 3|4.
September dollars 62-7|8 down 7|8.

LONDON LINSEED.
May|June £8-13-9 unchanged.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
June 10.32 up 4.
July 19.93 up 1.
Market steady.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
June|Aug. sh. 16|5 1|4d. down 3|4d.
Sept.|Dec. sh. 17|1 1|2d. down 1-1|2d.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
July 123 down 4.
September 130 down 4.
December 138 down 4.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Price declined on favourable whether in North-West, lower out side markets, favourable crop reports. Commission Houses selling and weakness of Stock Market. Closed barley steady.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 6.

In spite of easier advices from New York our market opened firm at Rs. 187|12 for Broach J|A on fairly free buying by commission offices influenced by higher yarn quotations from Osaka. As soon as the demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 186|4 on general selling by Bazar operators. The market ruled steady at this level and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpoool opened at a decline of 5 points and our market after remaining steady closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 182
Broach J-A 188/8
New Broach A-M 205/12
Oomra May 161/12
Oomra July 165/4
New Oomra D-J 176/4
Bengal May 146
Bengal July 146.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 6.

May	128.80	+1.90
August	125.10	—0.60
November	123.10	—0.30

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, May 6.

	To-day	Total
Broach A.-M.	1,300	35,800
Oomra May	200	1,600
Bengal May	...	1,600

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, May 6.

100 Ralli Bros. Miyagaon 175
142 Do. Samlaya 175
44 Volkart Bros. Partur 157 1/2
100 Viram Ladha Broach 184 1/4
100 Patel Cotton Pandurna, 171½
200 Do. Wun 173 3/4
90 P. R. Vakharia Sindhurni 158 1/2
73 Bombay & Co. Murtizpur 160½
97 G G. Kesha & Co. Porbandar 185
200 Do. Miyagaon 178
154 Do. Shegaon 163
200 Do. Kapudvang 187
100 Do. Botad 148
55 Kotak & Co. Akola 167
124 Do. Muhu 164

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 6.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	 145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	 150

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable.
Between Midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall. Excessive rains Central Belt and Arkansas.

Sindh-Punjab F.G.	 150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	 170
Nagpur Savner Fine	 170
Yeotmal Fine	 165
Arvi Fine	 165
Amraoti Fine	 160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	 160
Mulkapur Fine	 155
Khandesh Fine	 155
Muthia Fine	 145
Muthia F.G.	 140
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	 170
Saiju F.G.G.S	 155
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	 170
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	 160
Indore/Ujjain Fine	 170
Broach Fine	 185
Broach F.G.	 180
Westerns M.G.	....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 6.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	238	313,502
Central India	55	312,414
Barsi and Nagar	154	162,152
Hyderabad-Gaorani	54	80,695
Berar	351	554,498
Total Oomras	1,335	1,775,903
Dhoera	1,536	168,242
N.-W. Provinces	600	87,611
Rajputana	.....	39,372
Sind-Punjab	696	111,522
Broach	1,145	257,895
Coompta and Dharwar	518	47,960
Westerns-Northerns	459	24,230
Cocoanada	.....	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	18,359
Persian	.....	206
American	.....	69,309
Egyptian and African	.....	204.948
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	124
Total	5,789	2,805,709

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 30th April.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,525	462,753
Japan & China	5,258	1,308,700
Coast Ports	.....	16,090
Up-country by Rail	.....	142,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	46,491
Total	7,783	1,976,316

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 6.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16—May.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1|6 1|32 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 16th| 31st May.
Banks Buying 3 Mcs. 1|5 31|32 June.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 277.
Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4
CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.86 3/8 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 6th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 5th inst.
London/Paris 124.40 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.95 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4-9 3/4 4th inst, £4-4-10 1/8 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/8 4th inst. 13 3/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/8 4th inst. 13 3/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 5/8 4th inst. 28 1/2 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 p.c. 4th inst. 2 9/16 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/8 4th inst. 2 5/8 p.c. 5th inst.
Tone:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 5 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 Mos 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Dull. India bought and sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 6.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1961 Rs. 94/11.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47. Rs. 94/11
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/11
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932-34 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101|2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/12
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70-8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/8
6 per cent Bombay Mutlcipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/6.

FORWARD RATES.
18th May settlement.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/9/6
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101/3/0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 6.

3 Months Discounts 2 9/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 4 3/4 per cent.
One Month 5 11/2 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931.

ENQUIRY INTO MILITARY EXPENDITURE

—:o:—

Secret Behind Mr. Benn's Great Gesture.

A SUBTLE MOVE TO RETARD TRANSFERENCE OF CONTROL OF ARMY

WHEN A "CHRISTIAN" SITS ON VICEREGAL "GADI".

With reference to Mr. Benn's recent announcement in the House of Commons that a tribunal will be set up to enquire into the propriety of the capitation charges and to allocate Britain's share in the expenses of the upkeep of a huge "Indian" army, our London correspondent observes that it is a subtle move on the part of the India Office to retard the transference of control of the army from British hands to Indian.

—:o:—

(From our own Correspondent.)
BY AIR MAIL.

24th April, 1931.

Vivid accounts of pageantry usually connected with such events as the arrival of a new Viceroy in India kept out all other important Indian events from the Press here, especially during the first part of the week. The retiring Viceroy received his usual volley of eulogy. His term of office is said to have seen a new vitality coming to India. His Christian devotion to principles is said to have won him a permanent place amongst great Imperialists.

Christianity consists not in attending Sunday services, or preaching from the pulpit; nor does it consist of mere reading of the Holy Book on Sabbath. Lord Irwin may observe the preachings of Christianity to the letter in his private life. One must not forget that religion is but the attitude of one man to another in his every day contact with his fellow beings, nay, even with other forms of life, however low. This is the true test of a man.

MADE OF CLAY.

Lord Irwin may be a very pious man in the luxurious precincts of the Viceregal Lodge. His worshippers may hail him as the very incarnation of Christ. But the fact remains that he is but an idol of clay. Spiritual India placed high hopes in him when she learnt of his appointment to Viceroyalty. She believed that a man of professed high principles and religious turn of mind would try to understand her aspirations, bringing as he would with him an attitude of sympathy. Such beliefs and high hopes found a hasty grave in Lord Irwin. The dishonest and wilful exclusion of the real state of affairs in India from the Press here has left an average Englishman an ignoramus, so far as India is concerned. And so will he remain as long as the present attitude of the English Press endures. So long too will he worship at the feet of momentarf idols steeped every inch in Imperialist arrogance.

LANCASHIRE PERTURBED.

Nothing more has been heard here about the suggestion that Lancashire capitalists were considering the erection of mills in India. The reference of the Chairman of the Bombay Shareholders' Association at the Annual Meeting, that, "if real fiscal freedom is to be secured (in the new Constitution) India must not only possess the power to impose prohibitive tariffs, but should also have the power to discriminate in certain cases," has been the cause of alarm in the industrialist circles concerned.

Fiscal freedom is but a farce if it does not mean the power to impose prohibitive tariffs. Nor can it be effective if there be no power to discriminate in certain cases, if needs be.

SUPPRESSIO VERI.

In one of my previous letters I had referred to the booming publicity given to some of the utterances at the All-India Moslem Conference. Those English papers which printed column after column of extracts from such speeches as suited their own political propaganda, published barely a few lines from the important speeches at the Conference of Nationalist Moslems held recently at Lucknow. It does not pay an English politician to admit that the Mahomedan community, or even a fair section of it supports Congress views and has similar nationalist aspirations as the Congress Party. An average Englishman has always believed the Congress to be a purely Hindu institution, or, in the phraseology of a die-hard retired Civil Servant, "a body of few rich autocratic Brahmins playing upon the popular sentiment of the illiterate masses." Such extracts from the utterances at the Conference of Nationalist Moslems as were published here have given at least the thinking class an opportunity to revise their previous basic conceptions of India. To discredit the main resolution moved at the Conference, it is stated that the leader who proposed it favouring joint electorates is but a pawn in Mr. Gandhi's hands. But such an eyewash is too apparent to deceive those who have striven to search for truth, however unpallatable.

AMERICA AND INDIA.

A recent letter in one of the leading Dailies raises a strong protest against the sympathetic attitude adopted by a certain section of the American public towards Indian Nationalist aspirations. Such sympathy is credited to the propaganda carried on on the other side of the Pacific by "representatives of Gandhi, assisted by Indian students and supplemented by the activities o the Irish agitators." That America should sympathise with Indi seems strange to England. Yet it is not long since America herself cast off the shackles of English Imperialism. What England sees in America is but a ripple of the great wave of sympathy and understanding shown by all the important countries o the world towards India. If the world appreciates India's position it is because it is conscious of the great mischief committed in India, through centuries of blunders and mismanagement.

A SUBTLE MOVE.

Mr. Benn's announcement, in reply to a question in the House of Commons recently, that the relationship between His Majesty' Government and the Governmen of India in the matter of military expenditure will be the subject of an enquiry by an independent tribunal, is viewed wit alarm by the die-hards. Suc an enquiry is said to be a concession to the Congress demands What really is overdue is the consideration of the conditions and means of transferance of military power from English into Indian hands. Mr. Benn is merely retarding such transferance by instituting a tribunal to conside solely the financial side of this question prior to an impartia consideration of the ways, and means and the period of transferance.

STALE AND BORING.

Mr. Churchill, addressing a rally of West Essex Divisiona Council of the Junior Imperial League, repeated his usual virulent attack on the Government. Half his time he spent in expounding his ready-made quack remedies of the "Indian maladies." Mr. Churchill is sacrificing the efficacy of his ravings by repeating himself too frequently There was a time when his fireworks used to be at least entertaining. They have now turned stale, and even boring. If Mr. Churchill remains unheeded and unheard, it still gives him tranditory pleasure to feel that he is doing reverence to the memory of his departed friend, who had arrogantly consigned to himself glory and fame for his "services" to India, even though the Royal Commission appointed by him met no better fate than sheer ignominy, over and above official irrecognition.

CONGRESS STRENGTH TELLS

—:o:—

Archbishop's Sympathetic Tribute.

CALL TO IMPLEMENT IRWIN'S WORK.

LONDON, May 5.

Sympathetic reference to the National movement in India was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding at the Church Missionary Society gathering at Albert Hall. He said that the previous impressions in Britain in that regard had been discarded and we now knew that the movement was passing through every region and class in India. Everyone now recognised that it was wrong to denounce or suspect and still more wrong to attempt to suppress the movement. The Archbishop paid a warm tribute to Lord Irwin's efforts to advance the solution of the great problem. He added that in the midst of all excitement in India, the Church was taking steps to consolidate its position and continue its good work.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PRINCE BIBESCO RECOVERS

Arriving In Bombay Shortly.

BENARES, May 5.

Prince Bibesco, who crashed near Benares recently, while on a flight to Indo-China, is now nearly all right. His wounds have nearly healed and he expects to Bombay on or about May 14. Mr. Hunt, the British mechanic who was one of the flying companions of the Prince, has gone to Naintal for admission into the Ramsay Hospital. Major Brujlay is still in the military hospital and is progressing fairly.—A. P.

SEPARATE VS. JOINT ELECTORATES.

—:o:—

A Challenge To Mr. Zahur Ahmad.

Mr. S. Khuda Baksh, President, Nationalist Muslim Party, Chirgaon, Distriet Jhansi, wires under date May 3:—

The Bundelkhand Muslim Educational Conference was held in Jhansi on April 25 and 26. No political conference was announced or held as reported. Due to the presence of Mr. Zahoor Ahmed of Allahabad a public meeting was arranged on April 26 without any public notice. In that meeting Separate Electorates were supported. I challenge Mr. Zahoor Ahmed or any body else to hold a political conference after due notice and then to find out whether Bundelkhand Muslims favour Separate Joint Electorates.

ORIENTALISTS' CONFERENCE.

To Be Held In Holland And Egypt.

It has been decided to hold the Orientalists' Conference in Cairo in the year 1934; while it will be convened in Holland in the year 1932.—"Muslim Outlook."

REPRESSION IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

Another Journal Suspended.

The Egyptian Government has suspended the journal "Al Wadi" on account of its connection with the paper "Al Ahrar-ud Dasturiun" (Constitutionalist Independents.—"Muslim Outlook."

A UNIQUE CURIO

Al-Mamun's Halcyon Days Reminder.

The Museum of Arab Archaeology in Egypt has purched a valuable gift which is considered to be unique in the whole world. The curio in the name of Caliph Abdullah al-Mamun bin Haroon ur-Rashid, and consists in a piece of the flax fabric, being 36 c.m. in length and 17 c.m. in breadth, containing in its centre a silken line in the Kufi script bearing the name of al-amun under the year 216-H.—"Muslim Lookout."

What "The Civil and Military Gazette" thinks to-day, the Civil and the Military of the Punjab do to-morrow.

TENSE SITUATION IN KARACHI

Demonstration Of The Unemployed

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH GANDHIJI.

KARACHI, May 6.

"It looks as if Bolshevism is declared" said a prominent merchant to-day in the course of a conversation with a press representative.

Referring to aggressive picketing of grain godowns by a section of the unemployed.

The reports are coming from all sides, of the rudeness of pickets. Unconfirmed rumour has it that one merchant was roughly handled. Some picketers are stated to have demanded the keys of the safes in the shops declaring that they had as much right to the money inside as the merchants who owned it. The merchants who at first inclined to treat the matter with amused tolerance are full of resentment and at a meeting last night at the house of Mr. Jamshed N. R Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality held to consider the situation declined to entertain the proposal for opening a free kitchen to feed the unemployed. It is estimated that there are about 5000 unemployed in Karachi, and the Daily expense of feeding them may run to Rs. 2000. The meeting however decided to send a representative of the merchants to confer with Mahatma Gandhi. It was also resolved to approach the Government to commence work on the construction of the proposed provincial road between Karachi and Hyderabad so as to provide employment. The meeting will be resumed to-night to further consider the position.—A.P.

CORRECT COPY OF QURAN.

Afghan Government To Print.

His Majesty King Nadir Shah has ordered the institution of a very big printing press to be worked by electricity, for printing the Holy Quran and religious and moral books, in place of the old litho press.

The Afghan Government has negotiated with certain firms for the purchase of such a press, and its installation in Kabul. This will be the largest press in the country.—"Muslim Outlook."

BODIES OF KIDSTON AND GLADSTONE.

Found Frightfully Mutilated.

LONDON, May 5.

Van Reenen (Natal)—Bodies of Kidston and Gladstone are most frightfully mutilated. They were apparently flying in the teeth of the hurricane through dense dustclouds and were unable to avoid peaks of Drakensberg Mountains suddenly looming up ahead.—Reuter.

KATHIAWAR LETTER

—:o:—

Retrenchment In Railways

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, May 5.

Sayla is a second class State in Kathiawar which was much afraid even of the Gandhi Cup During the civil disobedience movement. Even now national activities are not looked upon with favour by the authorities Foreign cloth is openly sold here The people of Sayla State suffer from monopolies of several commodities and the farmers are heavily taxed.

RAJKOT AND LIQUOR.

The people of Rajkot sent a strong representation to the Durbar for prohibition of liquor but as there was no reply a meeting was held to protest against this The new Durbar has gone to Dhrangadhra.

INTER-COMMUNAL HARMONY

The situation in Veraval is improving day by day. All efforts of mischiefmongers to create communal trouble on Bakri-Id have been frustrated and both the communities are trying their best to give confidence of each other The Police Superintendent managed the situation with tact. The people of Junagarh State have been warned against believing false rumours.

The people of Gondal are surprised at the recent action of the State about monopoly of Sugar given to one merchant of Upleta for 5 years. The people suffer much from "Laindori". The farmers are the worst sufferers.

VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK.

The Kathiawar Seva Samiti has organised a teaching programme of village uplift and has been fortunate to get efficient persons to propagate the schemes of village uplift. The classes are to begin on 7th and will continue for 20 days. A good many people are expected to come at Amreli for attending the lectures on rural uplift. The organisers are to be congratulated on a very good beginning.

KATHIAWAR RAILWAYS.

The cries of retrenchment and economy in many Kathiawar State Railways are heard now a days. The Porbander State Railway has already begun it and it is rumoured that the Junagarh State Railway will follow the same policy. Many cases are seen where there is an increase in high-salaried officials and a deplorable decrease in poorly paid railway staff. There are numerous difficulties of the travelling public about water, no time tables, irregularities, late coming of trains etc. The time has come when the departments concerned should bestir themselves. And the public of Kathiawar should also wake up Matters may be referred to the Kathiawar Sewa Mandal of Dhrangadhra for necessary action and to others interested in such matters

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari met Dr Kokatnur at Dhrangadhra and discussions were based, it is known on industrial matters.

Picketing continues at Mahuwa and the foreign-cloth dealers are firm.

The two murders in Gir Tract in the district of Durbar Muluwala have created a surprise in the local circle.

INDIA'S CAUSE, A WORLD PROBLEM

Subhas Babu's Call To Harness International Goodwill.

(BY MAIL.)

BANKURA, May 3.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose and Sj. Bepin Behari Ganguli addressed a very largely attended public meeting at Daltola, Bankura on Saturday (May 2) evening.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose asked how was it possible for a handful of Englishmen to keep under their heels thirty-three crores of Indians? This impossible thing has been made possible through the action of a section of Indians themselves who by their co-operation had made it possible for alien Government to carry on its administration. The day this co-operation was taken away the administration would be impossible. Unless a foreign administration could enlist in its support the good-will and trust of the people over whom they ruled its days were numbered. That was why an Englishman wrote that an Empire which rose in a day might vanish in a night.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

Proceeding Sj. Bose said that now-a-days wars were decided not so much on the use of arms as on the manipulation of economic resources. During the last war Germany though unbeaten on the battlefield had to acknowledge defeat under economic pressure; England though she was unvulnerable in point of possession of modern paraphernalia of wars had one weak point—that was economic dependence on India. Unless England was able to sell her goods in Indian market her people would have to starve. India by exploitation of the weapon of economic boycott against England could extort out of England her dues.

WORLD'S PROBLEM.

It was, however, nobody's intention to hurt England unnecessarily. But if India in her attempt to gain her birth-right could not help hurting England, the blame certainly should not be laid at the doors of India. Indians were peace-loving people. They wanted equality and fraternity to be established all over the world. India's problem was world's problem, said Sj. Bose. The gaining of freedom by India would sound the death-knell of Imperialism all over the world.

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL.

Proceeding Sj. Bose said that eyes of the World were at the present moment concentrated on India. International good-will was a great factor in the winning of a country's freedom. Ireland's case was an instance to the point.

They had to create such an atmosphere and mentality among the people that they would be satisfied with nothing less than complete immediate freedom. When freedom was won the poor toiling masses would also be free from shackles which are tying them down.

SELF-GOVERNMENT BY IMPLICATION.

Marquis Of Zetland's Sob-Stuff.

LONDON, May 6.

The question of self-government for India had already by implication been settled in the affirmative said the Marquis of Zetland in a speech at York. The question now was what should be the first instalment of Self-Government. He expressed the opinion that subject to certain important reservations and safeguards as regards the rights of the Provincial Governors acting under certain circumstances against the advice of the Ministers regarding Finance and Trade and as regards the Army remaining under the Viceroy's control, time would come when the Parliament would do well to delegate to the Central Federal Legislature composed of Indian Provinces and Indian States parts of its control over purely Indian affairs.—Reuter.

The Fatal Puss Moth.

LONDON, May 5.

Johannesburg.—Kidston was not flying in the aeroplane in which he had established the record, but in Puss Moth belonging to a local flier. Preparations for his next venture have been practically completed, namely longhop flight from Nairobi to London in two days stopping at Cairo and Rome. —Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

G. I. P. Workers' Meeting

A Correspondent writes:—

Electric train guards, drivers and other staff assembled at Bori Bunder to record their protest against the present method of retrenchment in the G. I. P. Railway Dr. J. N. Choksey presided and Messrs. G. R. Chitale, R. A. Khedker, Z. R. Chowdhary, K. N. Pitter, Mohmed Yusuf, V. B. Puranare and Mrs. Girijabai Bhat addressed the meeting.

They were all unanimous in condemning the Railway administration in its present policy of drastic reduction in their wages and appealed to the Railway worker to strengthen their union. Some of the guards became members of the union on the spot and donations to start Railwayman paper were also paid.

Death has occurred of General Sir Henry Watkis.—Reuter.

INNOVATIONS AT THE RIALTO

W. E. SOUND SYSTEM.

And. Fox Movietone Productions

The management of the Rialto have decided to install an up-to-date talkie installation known to the world, namely the Western Electric Sound system. In fact, the installation at the Rialto will be identical with that of the Capitol, which has given such satisfactory results during the past year to our patrons at this theatre. This is not all, however. To do justice to the new installation and to provide their ever-growing jclientele at the Rialto with new and original pictures of the very highest standard of attraction, they have entered into a contract with the famous Fox Movietone for the release of their latest successful productions at the Rialto during the ensuing year. The exhibition of these pictures will be exclusive to the Rialto for the vrst run. They will come direct to the Rialto fresh from their successful release in the Western Hemisphere. A range of wonderful productions, the cream of this great company's output, is already definitely listed for the Rialto, providing an uninterrupted line of consistently good programmes.

The first programme will open shortly with Fox's Movietone Musical Romance, "High Society Blues," a picture that has taken America and Britain by storm, made by the famous trio—Janet Gaynor Charles Farrel and Director David Butler. "High Society Blues" will be followed in immediate succession by "Common Clay" from the Harvard Prize play by Cleves Kinkead which was the hit of the theatrical season in New York and "So This's London?" wit one of the world's greatest humorists—Will Rogers. Besides the Western Electric Installation and the Fox Movietone Pictures other improvements are in progress of completion at the Rialto, such as improved seating arrangements and new fans for cooling by the English Electric Company which will help to make that theatre one of the most favourite resorts of the Bombay cinema-goer.

SIMLA, May 5.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, Financial Commissioner, Railway Board, will shortly proceed on ten weeks leave on urgent private affairs. During his absence, Mr. P. R. Rau, Director of Finance, will act as Financial Commissioner. The post of Director of Finance will be kept vacant.—A. P.

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